BROWDER SAYS---

"CAPITALISM is, and can only be, the ownership and control of the national economy, and everything that goes with it, by a small class of parasitical monopolists. That is the root of crises, unemployment, and all the social ills of mankind; it is the root of militarism and war.

"Socialism is the only alternative to capitalism. It is the transfer of the national economy to the ownership and control of the entire people, incorporated into the working class, with the full utilization and development of the national economy for the benefit of all.

"Socialism has been proved to be eminently practical. While the capitalist world is falling to pieces, the great socialist Soviet Union is forging ahead to prosperity, security and well being for two hundred millions of people. It is multiplying its national wealth at a rate unheard of in previous history, and distributing its benefits over the whole population. It is doing this in a hostile and warlike world, without assistance, and keeping itself out of the war through a powerful modern defense coupled with a vigilant and intelligent policy of good neighborly peace."—*"The Way Out," by Earl Browder: p. 106.*

Special Mining And Steel Edition

Daily Worker

PEOPLES CHAMPION OF LIBERTY, PROGRESS, PEACE AND PROSPERITY

Weather

Local—Cloudy and colder; increasing northeast winds.
Eastern New York—Mostly cloudy and slightly colder.
New Jersey—Mostly cloudy and slightly colder; clear and colder at night.

Vol. XVIII, No. 77 — NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1941 — Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. — (8 Pages) Price 5 Cents

MILLION MINE, STEEL WORKERS RALLY BEHIND NEGOTIATIONS FOR HIGHER PAY

BIG FIRMS SOAK U.S. TREASURY ON 'DEFENSE' ORDERS

Monopoly Committee Report Shows That Steel, Rubber Companies Charge Gov't Highest Prices While Shouting 'Sacrifice'

By Adam Lapin
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30.—Official government reports have recently revealed a touching example of "sacrifice" as practiced by big business.

Many of the nation's major corporations have fixed special prices for the government on "national defense" orders.

But make no mistake. The special prices represent no reduction for the government. On the contrary these prices are distinctly higher than those charged to larger private purchasers.
purchasers.

The story of the higher prices which big business gets from the government is told in several recent monographs published by the Temporary National Economic Committee, popularly known as the Monopoly Committee, and in hearings before the House Appropriations Committee.

The TNC Monograph on Economic Power And Political Pressures succinctly sums up the attitude of big business as follows:

"Speaking bluntly, the Government and the public are 'over a barrel' when it comes to dealing with business in time of war or other crises. Business refuses to work except on terms which it dictates.

"It controls the natural resources, the liquid assets, the strategic positions in the country's economic structure, and its technical equipment and knowledge of processes.

"The experience of the World War, now apparently being repeated, indicates that business will use this control only if it is 'paid properly.' In effect, this is blackmail not too fully disguised."

The fact is that current administration policies have tended to encourage and foster this kind of business "blackmail." Dollar-a-year men on the OPM and pro-business procurement officials in the War and Navy Departments have insisted on granting all corporate demands for bigger profits.

BOOST PRICES

A recent TNEC Monograph on Government Purchasing makes it plain that government procurement policies have made it possible for big business firms to charge higher prices.

Factors cited by the TNEC included lack of publicity on costs, prices and other matters pertaining to war orders; poor timing in placing orders; lack of definite rules to apply to all contractors.

Take the case of steel as a flagrant example of big business charging the government more than large private purchasers. This example is all the more significant in view of the fact that Edward R. Stettinius, former chairman of United States Steel, is now one of the leading dolar-a-year men in the OPM.

Men on Both Fronts Firm in Drive to Meet Rising Living Costs

MINE, STEEL SITUATION SUMMARY

MINE—Negotiations for Bituminous agreement, affecting 500,000 miners, still going on at Hotel Biltmore, New York.

U. S. STEEL—Negotiations still on at Pittsburgh affecting 250,000 workers, deadline advanced to April 8.

BETHLEHEM STEEL—Johnstown strike settled on essentially the same terms as the Bethlehem, Pa., strike was settled three days earlier. Showdown brewing with Bethlehem at Lackawanna, N. Y.; strike authorized at company's Hoboken, N. J., shipyard.

ANTHRACITE—Tri-District Convention of the United Mine Workers meets in New York Wednesday, April 2, to consider negotiations with April 30 as deadline.

OTHER "LITTLE STEEL"—Youngstown Sheet and Tube, Republic Steel and Inland Steel, called to negotiate by the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee. Negotiations also pending for other smaller independent steel firms.

SWOC Asks 10c Rise as U. S. Steel Contract Expires April 8

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, March 30.—America's six hundred thousand steel workers are ready to fight on the home front to defend their food, clothing and shelter from rising war prices and war profiteering.

They are ready to fight for higher wages and other union demands when the CIO gives the word.

Eighty thousand steel workers have engaged in preliminary strike skirmishes with anti-union employers already this year.

The rest will walk out to enforce union demands if the signal is given.

Of that this reporter was sure after two trips to steel centers in Pennsylvania, New York State and Ohio, and conversations with steel workers and organizers from Illinois and Indiana.

American steel workers are in the most militant mood since 1919 and their understanding of the labor movement is more advanced than ever before. They are also in far more strategic position than they were in 1919. The market is rising today, not falling as then.

The dead line comes April 8, on Tuesday a week, when the contract expires between the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee and the United States Steel Corporation. The action taken then by the quarter million employes of Big Steel will set the pace for the rest of the workers in the steel industry.

The contract was extended once before to give the Steel Trust full opportunity to make up its mind about the union's demand for ten cents more an hour, and other improvements.

Steel workers are impatient of further delay.

HAVE ADVANTAGE

If the steel workers strike on a mass scale next month they won't be starting from scratch as they did in 1919, when wholesale discharges forced them to fight in the early stages of an organizing campaign.

Hosts of seasoned unionists will be in the struggle if it comes. Some are veterans of the great strike of 1919. Years of industrial unionism are behind hundreds of thousands of others. Language barriers are fading among the old times, and the youngsters speak English without any accents. The former Serbs, Croations, Slovenes, Hungarians, Bulgarians, Italians, Greeks, Ukranians, Russians, Poles, Germans, Mexicans, Irish, Scotch, English and Yankees, who fought so splendidly together in 1919 can unite still better today.

The steel workers know too, that help will come from the

(Continued on Page 3)

Miners Back Lewis in Union's Demand for $1-a-Day Boost

By Art Shields
(Special to the Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, March 30—Wives of half a million soft coal miners are thinking of that extra dollar a day that John L. Lewis, the president of their husbands' union, is demanding in New York.

And John L. Lewis in New York is thinking of the shrunken bellies in the mining patches of nearly 20 states as he presses his demand for that extra dollar a day from the well-fed representatives of the Rockefellers, the Morgans, the Mellons, the Eugene Graces and their fellows.

I've been eating at many miners' homes near Pittsburgh and Johnstown in the last few weeks and I know what that dollar raise will mean to the miners.

"It means we can live as well as we did two years ago," said a miner at Harmarville, Pa.

He explained that the rise in the cost of living has almost eaten up the dollar extra that he hopes to get.

In every mining village I visited the workers and their wives are demanding that dollar a day—that is a dollar for day men and an equivalent rise in the tonnage rate of coal dealers.

They will eagerly strike for the extra dollar if they cannot get it any other way.

There is no doubt of their

(Continued on Page 3)

Gov't Seizes Axis Vessels In U. S. Ports

Acts Under 1917 War Law After F.D.R. Approves Move

WASHINGTON, March 30 (UP).—The government today placed 28 Italian and two German merchant ships in United States territorial waters under protective custody to safeguard American harbors from acts of sabotage.

Action was taken under the 1917 Espionage Act.

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., ordered Coast Guardsmen to take over the craft at 10 A. M. (EST) after the move had been approved by President Roosevelt, who is vacationing in Florida waters.

Coast Guardsmen, wearing side arms, had boarded 29 of the vessels earlier on instructions from Morgenthau following reports that Italian crews in Baltimore, Md., and Wilmington, N. C., were destroying machinery as part of a general movement to sabotage all Italian cargo boats in American ports.

The army, which has control over the Canal Zone, took over the 20,000-ton Italian trans-Atlantic liner Conte Biancamano, tied up at Cristobal. Coast Guard officials said that the remainder of the vessels involved were in the 5,000 tonnage class. All have been in American waters since the war began.

CREWS SEIZED

Officials said that crewmen and officers of the ships would be turned over to immigration authorities. The crew of five Italian vessels in New York were sent to Ellis Island. Those aboard ships in the harbors of Jacksonville, Fla., and Savannah, Ga., were taken to Charleston, S. C.

Crewmen involved in the alleged acts of sabotage will be prosecuted by the government, it was said.

Morgenthau acted swiftly and the entire operation was cloaked in utmost secrecy. Reporters and photographers were banned temporarily from the vessels and the only information available in Washington came from official spokesmen.

No comment was forthcoming immediately from the Italian Embassy.

"Interesting," was the observation of Vice Admiral Robert Witthoeft-Emden, naval attache of the German Embassy. Herbert Von Strempel, First Secretary of the German Embassy, declined comment.

Johnstown Strikers Win First Written Pledge From Bethlehem

Promise in Writing to Abide by Four-Point Settlement

(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., March 30.—Eleven thousand Bethlehem Steel workers return to the Johnstown mills of the Bethlehem Steel Corp. tomorrow after a strike settlement today which union officials hailed as the best victory ever scored over this giant anti-labor company.

For the first time in Bethlehem Steel's history the management gave a written promise to abide by terms of the settlement, which provide for—

1. **Reinstatement of all strikers, without discrimination.**
2. **Conferences between the management and union representatives.**
3. **No discrimination against members of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee and the pledge that the SWOC will be recognized as the representative of its members within the plant.**
4. **The collective bargaining election awaits the decision of higher courts.**

FIRST IN HISTORY

These terms follow the general lines of the Bethlehem strike settlement, but there is one important difference. That is the fact that the company made a written pledge to observe the terms.

Said John V. Riffe, assistant director of the national drive against the Bethlehem Steel Company:

"Never before in its history has Bethlehem Steel given a union a piece of paper with its signature."

Riffe made this announcement at a mass meeting of more than 2,000 strikers, who ratified the agreement by a standing vote.

A five-minute demonstration followed the announcement that the company, against which the men had waged a long, unsuccessful strike in 1937, had actually signed a pledge to the Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

Johnstown workers stress the importance of a written pledge, because they remember the company's cynical violation of two of the three pledges made to the victorious steel strikers at Lackawanna, New York.

The Lackawanna strikers were

(Continued on Page 2)

BULLETIN

Mine Shutdown Looms Midnight as Operators Reject All Proposals

Last Minute Effort This Morning as Stoppage Due to Take Automatic Effect at Midnight Involving 500,000 Miners

By George Morris

A nation-wide stoppage of bituminous coal production at midnight affecting nearly 500,000 miners, appeared almost certain last night at the conclusion of the day's session in negotiations between the United Mine Workers and operators.

An eleventh hour effort to avert a stoppage will be made at another conference at 10 A. M. today.

The United States Labor Department already had its hand in the conferences, with John R. Steelman, director of the government's conciliation service, participating.

A press conference during which Steelman, John L. Lewis, president of the union, and Ezra Van Horn, spokesman for the operators, replied to questions, revealed that to date the operators have not offered a single concession to the miners.

Mr. Van Horn, who is chairman of the Joint Appalachian Wage Conference, announced that a costumary proposal providing for maintenance and pump men staying at work after April 1, was already agreed to and adopted.

Lewis minced no words on the situation and he said he is just "faintly clinging to hope" that a shutdown would be averted in the few hours remaining to the deadline.

RESERVE FULL COMMENT

Lewis declared that he is reserving full comment only because of this faint hope and in deference to efforts the United States conciliator is making. He did say that the union's proposal to continue operations after the deadline pending further negotiations provided raises in wages are retroactive to April 1, still stands.

Asked if he feels that there is still a chance of agreement in the few remaining hours, Lewis again "reserved opinion," but added significantly:

"I don't mean by that that I am enthusiastic. I mean by that that I am just faintly clinging to hope. It is mainly a matter of patience more than anything else.

"We are the petitioners here. The operators sit on Olympus and we poor mortals will have to guide ourselves accordingly."

Mr. Van Horn steered away from making any comment, but finally made the blunt admission that no agreement was reached on any point since March 11 when negotiations began.

Steelman's entry into the situation was far earlier than it was two years ago when a similar situation developed in negotiations then. The general shutdown of coal mines was in effect for more than two weeks in 1939 when his department intervened. When this was pointed out by a reporter, he said with a smile that "the whole situation is different today than it was two years ago."

Questioned on the procedure for certification of a dispute for handling by the National Defense Mediation Board, Steelman replied that according to his understanding, if the Department of Labor chooses, it could on his report submit cases immediately to the mediation board.

Neither of the two sides asked for the Labor Department's intervention. Arriving yesterday morning and requesting admission to the conferences, Steelman said:

"I have come here to carry out the orders of my department. I was ordered to survey any progress

(Continued on Page 2)

40 Harvester Strikers To Attend Peace Meeting

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, March 30.—Forty delegates from two Chicago lodges of the Farm Equipment Workers Organizing Committee, now on strike against the nternational Harvester Co., here are leaving this city tomorrow to attend the monumental mass meeting for peace in Triborough Stadium, Randall's Island, New York, on April 5 and to take part in the American People's Meeting on Apr. 5 and 6 in Mecca Temple.

Leaving Chicago by bus, the striker-delegates will stop off in Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland and western Pennsylvania to appeal for funds and for strike support at union meetings, stoppage meetings and mass meetings of strike sympathizers. A mass meeting is being planned in New York City for Thursday, April 3.

Spokesmen for the delegation will address an appeal to the American People's Meeting, which is expected to be attended by many thousands of union members, churchmen, representatives of farmers groups and of social and civic organizations.

SYMBOL OF UNITY

In a call to CIO and AFL members and locals to support the Oakes, chairman of the Farm Equipment Workers Organizing Committee, declared that participation in the American Peoples Meeting, with its program for peace and progress, is in itself a demonstration by labor unionists and sympathizers of their unity with the strikers and in support of the union's demand.

"The attack on labor's right to organize and bargain collectively is not peculiar to Chicago," Oakes said. "The attack is being made on a nationwide scale, and it must be met on a nationwide scale. That is exactly what the American People's Meeting is going to do—organize the American people to defend their liberties on every front.

"In our strike here—forced on us by a management unwilling to bargain in accordance with the law of the land and hopeful that phony 'patriotism' would be a smokescreen for notorious anti-labor policies—the people of Chicago have seen shameless violations of the rights of American workingmen, all in the name of 'national defense.'

"The American People's Meeting is being called to answer just such attempts to override basic democratic rights by employers who have been waiting for a long time for any high-sounding pretext to justify ruthless labor-baiting tactics," Oakes continued. "Our strikes, and strikes everywhere in the country against employers too eager for war profits to bargain peacefully with their workers, will be won not only on the picket line, but in the peace program worked out at the American Peoples Meeting in New York on April 5 and 6."

To Mediate Harvester on Union's Terms

CHICAGO, March 30.—(UP)—Striking members of the Farm Equipment Workers' Organizing Committee (CIO) voted late today at a mass meeting to end walkouts at four International Harvester Company plants and submit the cases to federal mediation.

[This represents a distinct victory for the strikers, according to a telephoned report to the Daily Worker from Chicago. At first the company refused offers of the union for mediation. When the National Labor Mediation Board requested that the dispute be placed before it for settlement, the company agreed. The union, however, compelled the company to agree to definite conditions to govern the mediation. Among these were the union's insistence that the mediation be on the basis of the union's demands.]

The plants involved are the Chicago tractor works, normally employing 6,500; the McCormick works at Chicago, normally employing 6,500; the Richmond, Ind., plant, employing 1,200; and the Rock Falls, Ill., plant, employing 250.

Weekly Column Devoted to Interests of Rail Labor

Dean of Canterbury's Book Best Seller Every Railroad Worker Should Read It

THE greatest conspiracy in the U.S.A. today, engaged in by 90 per cent of the press, movies and radio, is the vicious, concerted effort to slander, libel and generally malign Soviet Russia. No lie is too gross and no slander too raw to receive a hearty welcome in the Hearst papers and other pulps. One great taboo prevails: do not say or write anything favorable to the USSR, for one central reason—that reason is that if the tremendous achievements of Socialism in the USSR were fully known by the American workers the struggle against capitalism and its ravages here would gain thousands, nay, millions of recruits.

"Best Seller" Has the Answers

The criminal hope of keeping Americans in ignorance about what socialism has achieved in the USSR is now doomed by a great book—wherein railroad workers can find the answers. This book is **"Soviet Power," "The Socialist Sixth of the World" by the Reverend Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury.** The first edition published in England were sold at $2.50 in this country. A new American edition at 35 cents each, or three for $1, has sold some 300,000 already. This vast sale has been made possible by the fact that the cheaper edition sells at a price every working man can pay, yet it contains the entire original 368 pages with maps and excellent graphs and drawings by the author's wife.

For such a comprehensive and scholarly book on such a world important theme to receive such magnificent distribution in America is a vivid testimonial to the hunger for truth and the growing scepticism of the torrent of anti-Soviet lies in the capitalist press.

The Subject and the Author

The author of "Soviet Power," is in many respects uniquely fitted to write about the USSR with understanding and good will. He is now 67 years old, and in his more youthful days has had experiences both as a wage-worker and as an employer of labor. Educated as an engineer, which profession he practiced before entering the church, the Dean is widely travelled both as a scientist and as a missionary. Familiar with old Tsarist Russia, he has made many trips to that land since the 1917 revolution brought the workers to power, not just as a temporary tourist, but as a close observer and scientist in constant communication with the great research centers of the USSR.

The Reverend Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury, will be remembered in the history of the Western World as the first prominent Anglican Churchman to see and to record honestly and brilliantly the following propositions:

1. That since the Christian religion is founded on the Brotherhood of Man and the system of capitalism is founded on the exploitation of man for greedy profits, true Christianity is not possible under capitalism.

2. That Socialism in the USSR, utilizing modern science and industrial development to establish peace, plenty and a creative life for all, comes nearer to realizing the Christian ideal than does capitalism.

3. That capitalism is doomed because working people are no longer willing to suffer from its poverty amongst plenty and its wars for profit, therefore socialism is not only inevitable but to all men of good will, something to be worked for and fought for NOW.

4. That Socialism in the Soviet Union is a tangible, demonstratable success bringing security, dignity, and opportunity to one-sixth of the world and nearly 200 million people of many races, cultures and backgrounds.

Nor is Dean Johnson a scholar only. He translates his beliefs into action. At the great English People's Convention, January 12 of this year, the Dean was a participant and received a mighty ovation from union men assembled from every part of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Transportation: U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.

In early days the railroads of both the U. S. A. and old Tzarist Russia were built by gangs of capitalists robbing and exploiting the public domain. While the capitalist development of railroads in the U. S. A. far exceeded developments in Tzarist Russia, today there is one enormous difference: Russian railroads and all transportation belong to the people and are being extended and improved rapidly and increasingly, while under capitalist depression American railroad mileage dwindles yearly—a total of 25,191 miles of lines have been abandoned since 1917, an average of more than 1,000 miles annually, while only 10,556 miles of new lines have been constructed.

Writes the Dean of Soviet railroads:

"The Third Five Year Plan lies before us, projecting a freightage increase of 355 milliard ton kilometres in 1937 to 510 milliard in 1942, an increase of 44 per cent. Since, however, the gross output of industry is to be increased by 82 per cent, it would appear that the pressure on the railways is bound to continue and to increase. The difficulty is to met. Eleven thousand kilometres of new permanent way are to be provided, 8,000 kilometres double-tracked; existing tracks and stocks used more extensively with addition of 7,370 new and high-powered locomotives, 178,000 new four-axled freight cars and 12,000 new passenger coaches. A gondola type truck of 100 tons, able to unload in one minute by a special car dumper, is on the drawing boards."

Brotherhood in the USSR

To no railroad man in America is the word "Brotherhood" strange, though with 21 "brands" of it, we may sometimes forget the single brotherhood as workers that binds us all together. "Soviet Power" is not merely a storehouse of information but a source of abiding inspiration to everyone of us brothers on the rails. To us these words of Dean Johnson will have meaning forever:

"Communism in the Soviet Union, believes in brotherhood and practices it: believes in collective security and seeks it; believes in internationalism and works for it; believes in peace and hopes to win it. Communism, in the Soviet Union, turns emotional communism into scientific communism. Communism has overcome the disintegration of modern society by pressing forward to higher and more complete union of the separate parts. Communism has at last found a form of integration compatible with the necessities of a technical civilization."

The sale of this great book continues as fast as the presses can produce them. Those who have received it are tremendously enthused about it and are passing it along to their fellow workers on the job. It is an old axiom: "Good is self-diffusive," and the Dean's book is diffusing itself through its hundreds of thousands of friends the country over. Every American railroad worker should read this book. It will be sold at your shop gates within the next few days. Watch for it. Or it can be obtained by mailing the blank below with remittance to Workers' Library Publishers, 832 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

(Editors Note: Copies of this column reprinted can be had at 50c per hundred, by writing to: Stop, Look and Listen Column, Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York City. Send for a supply for distribution at your point.)

ORDER AND SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

Enclosing $..... for:

☐ ..... **reprints of "Stop, Look and Listen" column of.....** (Number) **issue, at rate of 50 cents per hundred.**

☐ **Special Railroader's Introductory Subscription Offer of MONDAY DAILY WORKER, 35 WEEKS FOR $1.00.**

☐ **DAILY and SUNDAY WORKER, 1 MONTH FOR $1.25.**

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... **State** .....

Mail Now to
"STOP, LOOK AND LISTEN"
c/o DAILY WORKER
50 East 13th Street New York, N. Y.

Vichy Sends Communists to Concentration Camps in Africa

(Wireless to the Sunday Worker)

MOSCOW, March 30.—The Vichy government is sending political prisoners, particularly Communists, to concentration camps in Africa, it was learned today from reports reaching here from the capital of unoccupied France.

Along with new and extremely drastic restrictions recently imposed on political prisoners in the concentration camps of France, according to these reports, the Vichy authorities have begun to set up concentration camps in southern Algeria, and it is to these camps that Communists and other political prisoners are being shipped en masse.

The political prisoners shipped to Africa are soon to be put to work, according to "Cri du Peuple" (Cry of the People), on the construction of the planned Trans-Sahara Railway.

Navy Reaffirms Negro Ban

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., March 30.—In a letter to Dr. J. J. McClendon, Negro vice-chairman of local draft board No. 3, the Navy Department has reaffirmed its anti-Negro attitude.

The letter, signed by C. W. Nimitz, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, states once more "the Navy Department, for some time past, has refused to accept applications for enlistment from Negroes in any but the messman branch."

Mr. McClendon had written the Secretary of the Navy asking information upon application of Negro youths for training in the United States Naval Aviation Reserve. The Nimitz letter, which brazenly defends violations of Negro rights, stated:

"As you no doubt are aware, the Navy Department has, for some time past, refused to accept applications for enlistment from Negroes in any but the messman branch. This policy was instituted in the interest of harmony and efficiency aboard ship after many years of experience. The principles which dictated the adoption of that policy apply equally to the appointment of Negroes as officers, either in the Regular Navy or the Army Reserve. This is no reflection upon Negroes, either as a race or individually. It is simply a matter of practicability. One does not install a part in a machine, no matter how excellent that part may be in itself, unless it will fit and work smoothly with the other parts. That, frankly, covers the Navy Department's attitude on this question. Negro officers aboard ship would form a small unassimilable minority which, despite anything we could do would inevitably form a source of discord that would be harmful to the Service."

Philadelphians War on Slums in Jim-Crow Area

Reveal Conditions in Segregated Hovels in Fashionable Germantown; Movement Grows for New Housing Project

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—In the very shadow of Mayor Robert E. Lamberton's spacious home here lies the Jim-Crow area of Germantown in suburban Philadelphia. It is a sore spot, breeding tuberculosis and disease, from which the "ladies" hire their cooks maids and butlers. Only a stone's throw away is the great estate of the former Morgan partner Stotesbury. And over most of the area spreads the grip of the Germantown Trust Co., a Morgan bank.

Early in February the Germantown Branch of the Tenants and Homeowners Security League selected 10 houses which it reported to the Department of Public Health for violations of the Housing Code. The acting director of the Department replied to the letter and said in part, "It is true that there are violations in these houses which should be corrected by the landlord. It is also true, in certain of them, that the housekeeping is so deplorable that I dbubt that a new and adequate house would remain in liveable condition very long under the same insanitary housekeeping that now prevails... There is a vicious circle here that is hard to break." This letter is signed by Martha Tracy, M.D., acting director.

The city's inspection reports reveal that in only one house is there mention made of the housekeeping. The report on that house says, "Tenant, Paulk, came from Georgia and has been in this city for 17 years. She has 8 children and her husband deserted her. She is slovenly. Rags and rubbish everywhere. Three-story building, rent—$20.00 per month—no heater. Recommendations—Remove rubbish from cellar, yard, rear shed and third floor storage space. Connect rear rain conductor direct with under drain trap, vent and connect sink with underdrain. Remove toilet from shed and install within the house. Remedy cause of water in the cellar.

ANSWER SLANDER

This report far from tells the whole story. Mrs. Paulk is the mother of 8 children as noted above. She works and supports the family alone. She was compelled to take her oldest daughter out of school to watch the younger children while she went to work. On the day the inspectors arrived at the house Mrs. Paulk was not at home. The children were huddled around a stove trying to keep warm, the only heat in the house. It was a bitter cold day. Yet on the basis of a superficial inspection and without bothering to consult the mother and investigate the family's condition, the Department of Public Health had the audacity to brand this hard working mother as "slovenly."

A report from the Bureau of Building Inspection revealed the following about the same house: "Furnishings and equipment noted in the following condition: No bath tub in property; toilet is in yard; cook range needs repairs; electrical fixtures in need of repairs; sink in frame kitchen only; papering."

This reporter enquired from a number of Mrs. Paulk's neighbors whether "she is slovenly" as reported by Herbert M. Packer, Chief of the Division of Housing and Sanitation brought answers typified by the statement of one of them who asaid, "It is not so. She is very neat personally. The woman leaves home for work at 6 in the morning and doesn't return home until 9 at night. She makes very little money for the general housework that she does. If any one of those guys had that on their hands they wouldn't be nearly so neat as she it."

LEVY ON WAGES

An inspection by the League revealed in addition to the conditions noted in the above reports that the kitchen stove cannot be used at all. There is no heater in the house. The cellar is filled with water. There is only a kitchen sink from which to wash, no bathtub. The water from the sink runs into the yard, down an alley into the street. One of the neighbors remarked, "There has been nothing done to that house in 20 years."

For the right to live in this dump Mr. Paulk pays the real estate agent $20 per month, and if her rent is not paid on time there is a constable's levy pushed in her face. She has had a number of these levies, which add the additional burden of constables costs. This case is only too typical of what conditions face the 10,000 Negro people segregated in the slums of Germantown. On the other hand, the owner of this blighted hovel who has been receiving her $20 per month, has not paid her taxes since 1937.

In a conversation with the real estate agent Chas. J. Schaeffer, who collects the rent for these hovels, he said, "The Tenants League is stirring up trouble in Germantown. The city is now compelling the owners to remove the privies in the yard and make them build toilets inside the house. The owners can't afford that. They just about get enough to pay the taxes and the interest on the mortgage. Anyway it is much cleaner to have the toilets in the back yard. If they are in the house the children only play with them, clog them up, and it smells up the whole house. And besides I wouldn't advise the owners to spend the money; instead I'll tell them to close the places up, it'll be cheaper for them."

Last year the League campaigned for a housing project in Germantown. The banks, real estate agents, and reactionary elements generally, spent all their efforts to defeat the Baynton Street project. The Mayor, who lives only a short distance away, only recently refused the grant of $19,000,000 for additional housing projects in Philadelphia.

But the League, with the help of the Philadelphia Labor movement, is girding to win decent homes not only for the people of Germantown, but for all the people of Philadelphia.

Both Illinois Mine Parleys Greet Demands

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 30.—The decisions and discussions at the recent United Mine Workers scale conference and the Progressive Miners scale convention, showed that the Illinois miners are more determined than ever to win a wage boost and a better contract.

The rapid advancement of mechanization, the encroachment of competing fuels and added speed-up are factors that have resulted in widespread unployment among the Illinois miners and a lower annual wage for those still in the mines. Today the miners are among the lowest paid workers (annual wage) in any of the large industries, even though mining is one of the most hazardous of all industries. The death rate being 11 times greater in mining than among other industrial workers.

The opinion of the miners in this area is that there should be no weakening on the demands presented to the operators, especially on the $1 a day increase, which many feel is little enough in view of the rising prices and the division of work that prevails in many mines.

The vacations with pay demind is another which the miners feel must be won. Up to now say the miners we have had plenty of vacations but without pay, its about time this was changed.

Shutdown of Mines Looms At Midnight

(Continued from Page 1)

that has been made towards a new contract and report accordingly to the Labor Department."

At the close of yesterday's session Steelman announced that he will meet separately with the miners and operators during the evening.

Steelman declined to state whether he would be ready with a proposal when negotiations resume this morning. Nor would he say if the government had any proposal to make.

HALF-MILLION AFFECTED

The general stoppage of work, which takes automatic effect unless miners receive notification otherwise from their officials, involves 332,000 miners employed by the Appalachian operators group. In addition the bulk of some 125,000 other miners, employed in outlying districts under separate agreements, will be affected unless their employers hurry today to sign the retroactive clause proposed by the union. By last night only a few minor groups in outlying areas agreed to continue operations on the union's terms.

The actual shutdown will not be felt until Wednesday morning, however, as Tuesday is Miner's Day when the workers in the coal fields celebrate the 8-hour day. Indications from various parts of the country are that the miners are taking a shutdown for granted and have prepared accordingly.

The demands are for an increase of $1 a day over the present scale of $6; abolition of the 40-cents a day differential; 200-day annual work guarantee; two weeks vacation with pay; abolition of penalty for reject work, and othre improvements.

As the mine shutdown, now hardly doubted, takes effect Wednesday, the Tri-District Convention at Hotel Roosevelt here, representing more than 100,000 anthracite coal miners will go into session to consider terms for a new pact. Their deadline is April 30.

Johnstown Strikers Win Written Pledge From Firm

Bethlehem Promises SWOC to Abide by 4-Point Settlement Agreement—All Workers To Be Reinstated Without Discrimination

(Continued from Page 1)

promised conferences with the company, and after one conference the company couldn't be seen.

They were promised actipn leading towards a collective bargaining election. That was promptly ignored. And last week the Lackawanna workers announced their readiness to strike again at the call of their international officers.

The Lackawanna strikers, however, won reinstatement of many dismissed fellow workers. And their short, militant strike softened up their opponent and stimulated the workers in Bethlehem and Johnstown to walk out for their union soon after.

The wonderful strength the 49,000 steel workers have shown in Lackawanna, Bethlehem and Johnstown against the toughest violator of the Wagner Labor Act is a sign of the times, an evidence of the power and solidarity of the steel workers today.

Riffe told the steel workers mass meeting today he expected the Bethlehem Steel Corp. to grant wage increases soon after April 1. And he said he expected the workers to win overtime pay and vacations with pay soon also.

That got lots of cheering.

'BURY' ERP

Biggest cheers came, however, at two points in the meeting: the announcement that Bethlehem had signed a written pledge, and the appearance of a coffin in the meeting hall.

The coffin was labeled "ERP," the "Employe Representative Plan" or company union, whose attempt at an election on company time in the mills provoked the strike.

Workers trundled the coffin around the hall, crying that no funeral ever gave them such joy.

Riffe told the workers that the signed Bethlehem promises meant that the SWOC would have as much right to organize within the mills themselves as the company union has had.

James Gent, the sub-regional director of SWOC, a veteran of the 1919 steel istrike organizing staff, began organizing the workers on a departmental basis when he came here last year. Day by day Gent checked up with the union inside the plant on the progress in the open hearth, the blast furnaces, the billet mill, the finishing plant and other departments. He stuck to the job he had to do, checking attempts by company stooges or other disrupters to divide the union members on issues outside the organizing job.

Gent had fine material to work with in Johnstown. He was working with other veterans of the 1919 strike and with the thousands of workers, who were seasoned in the long struggle of 1937.

The agreement, said Riffe, will give union members the right to establish their own grievance machinery within the plant to handle grievances that rise against the company.

A balance of power that tipped the scales to victory was the roll of men who confessed they were wrong in working during the 1937 strike and came into the union this last winter and spring. They came into the union saying the bosses had cheated them by promising a heaven of better jobs and security if they worked in 1937.

"But all we got was shame," said one.

Riffe inaccurately told the mass meeting today that workers had put Communists out of town during the strike. That didn't happen except in the imagination of the Associated Press, which sent a false story out saying that David Lurie, Daily Worker contributor, had been chauffeured out of town by a group of steel workers.

The only deportations of workers that have taken place in Johnstown—and they were in the past—were conducted by the former "Citizens' Committee" and other red-baiting stooges of Bethlehem Steel.

SWOC Asks 10c Rise From U.S. Steel

(Continued from Page 1)

great family of labor, especially from the millions of workers organized in the industrial unions of the CIO.

Their neighbors, the miners, who financed their organization campaign, may actually be fighting by their side. And they know help will come from seamen, transport workers, electrical workers and many others.

The people love a worker, who will fight for his rights against law breaking corporations. That's why the steel workers will get plenty of help.

Millions of Americans were thrilled this month and last by the courage of the 49,000 Bethlehem Steel workers, who clashed with the toughest anti-labor corporation in America at Bethlehem, Johnstown and Lackawanna.

Millions of Americans felt the Bethlehem steel workers were fighting their fight when they stopped the cars of the strike-breakers and stood up to the charges of the mounted police.

LAWBREAKING ARMS

Lawbreaking arms' profiteers like Bethlehem Steel loom up in America as enemies of the people.

Steel bosses are undoubtedly amazed at the way the workers are rushing to the defense of their union as the dead line approaches.

Everywhere the workers tell how union dues' payments have doubled, trebled and even increased a hundred fold since last year.

The case of Farrell, Pa., in the heart of the Shenango Valley, near the Ohio border, must be disturbing to the bosses of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Company (a subsidiary of United States Steel), who are negotiating with the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee today.

UNION STRONGER

Big Steel's Farrell employes are paying exactly one hundred times as much dues into the union's war chests than they did 11 months ago.

They paid about $2,000 dues in March, 1941, compared to about $20 in April, 1940.

Dues' payments have multiplied at South Chicago, at Gary, Indiana, at Youngstown, Ohio; at Pittsburgh, at Clairton, and other Monongahela Valley towns, at Lackawanna, Bethlehem, Johnstown and elsewhere.

Workers demonstrate to make their fellows pay up. Dues' picket lines and loud speakers and leaflets and application cards greet workers at mill gates. And the workers rush back to their union.

Numerous incidents show the militancy of the workers. Scores of departmental stoppages compel wage "adjustments" upwards.

Often the mere demands of union officers or local committees get similar results.

The Otis Steel management at Cleveland, Ohio, has scaled many men's wages' upward recently under such local pressure.

And every where you go you hear the steel workers tell of the independent spirit they are showing towards the bosses, who browbeat them in the past.

The workers call this the American spirit. They have their own definition of American, far different indeed from the bosses' open shop "American Plan."

One hears many stories of the real American spirit as he visits the steel workers in their homes. Just yesterday, for instance, Johnstown Negroes were telling me of a delegation to a Bethlehem Steel superintendent to ask him to hire Negroes again. The delegation came from the wheel rolling shop, where only seven Negroes are left among more than 500 workers. There used to be many. More than a thousand workers have been hired in that department during the last 16 years and only one Negro during this period.

The Negro delegation determildly told the boss that they expected him to hire some men of their race. The boss evaded and excused himself and passed the buck, but the Negroes pressed their point home. The seven have the hottest and heaviest and poorest paid jobs in the shop. They want more jobs and better.

At Johnstown too, the workers are laughing at a novel sort of "football" game that a group of them played with a company union ballot box a few days before the strike.

ERB PHONY BALLOT

The "E.R.P.'s" nominating election had just taken place and a group of workers were curious as to what was in the ballot boxes. So they picked one up and started out of the Pool shop, where it was standing.

Company cops took after them and the football game got under way. As a cop leaped at the worker who carried the box it sailed through the air in a fine forward pass and was caught by another worker. Another cop leaped and was foiled by another forward pass.

And still another followed, as the players raced down the street and at last got away.

The box had a total of 11 ballots, some in the same handwriting.

Another William Z. Foster, if he works in these mills, can get many swell stories for more "Pages From a Worker's Life."

Higher wages is the central demand of the steelworkers. They want more vacations with pay, and will fight for them. They want more protection for old workers through a better seniority clause. And they will fight for that. They want speedier adjustment of grievances, which often take weary months of consideration by worker and foreman, committee and superintendent and higher union officials and corporation leaders.

But most of all they want better food and clothing and housing.

Everywhere the steel workers said the landlord, the butcher, the baker, the clothing merchant, the doctor, were keeping them broke and in debt.

Everywhere they said that it costs more than 80 cents a day more to live than it did when wages were fixed in the previous agreement.

The 10 cents an hour raise that the SWOC is demanding means 80 cents a day.

"We can't consider anything less," said a Carnegie-Illinois company worker, at Farrell.

"A half pound of A. & P. bacon costs 14 cents today. It cost 10 cents when the last agreement was made," said his wife.

"My little girl's school clothes cost $40 last fall," said a worker at the Mesta Machine Co. plant at West Homestead, the plant that builds the machinery for the new continuous strip sheet mills, that have cost nearly 50,000 steel workers their jobs in the last few years.

"It cost only $20 a ocuple years ago," he added.

President Roosevelt's position that higher steel wages might cause "inflation" has definitely hurt him with the steel workers, who got this report of his point of view.

Roosevelt had the vast majority of steel workers' votes in the last election but the FDR sentiment has definitely cooled in the Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Ohio and Indiana and Illinois steel districts.

Chief factor in cooling this sentiment is Roosevelt's war drive. Pro-Roosevelt illusions still remain. Many steel workers still think that he will stop "short of war," but that number has rapidly waned since passage of the Lease-Lend bill.

And the waning of the Roosevelt illusion strengthens the workers' militancy. Even most Pro-Roosevelt men realize that they must now depend on their own strength in the fight for higher wages.

Steel workers take a realistic position on the war production jobs today. Veterans of years of depression they say—they nearly all say—that the biggest depression of all is coming just after the war.

SEE NEW CRISES

Of some 50 steel workers I polled on this subject in Buffalo, Johnstown, Cleveland, Farrell and the towns that lie along the Monongahela River near Pittsburgh, only two told me that they didn't expect a terrible period of unemployment when the war production stops.

These men were not picked: they were average American steel workers.

"We didn't see it this way in 1917 and 1918," said a Johnstown steel worker, "but we all see it this way today."

Steel workers saw depression's horrors in the dread years from 1931 to 1935.

Whole steel towns decayed. Philip Murray, chairman of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, himself told the Temporary National Economic Committee in January, 1940, that towns like Farrell had become "Ghost Towns," through "technological unemployment" and depression.

Towns like Johnstown have no work for steel workers' wives when the husband loses his job. And relief doesn't average half as much as the low standard prevailing in cities like New York.

"We got to get it now," said a Carnegie-Illinois worker at Clairton, Pa.

"We got to get it now," say the rest of the 600,000.

The dead line is this April 8. They expect to get it then or fight.

Germans Claim Subs Sink Eight Tankers

BERLIN, March 30 (UP).—The High Command reported today that German submarines sank eight tankers, totaling 57,000 tons, more than half the ships in a strongly escorted convoy.

In addition the news agency DNB reported that German bombers today scored direct hits and severely damaged a 5,000-ton British merchantman several hundred miles west of Ireland.

The High Command report said another submarine sank two tankers totaling 18,000 tons and that the loss of three others was considered probable.

German bombers Saturday attacked a strong British naval formation west of Crete, the High Command reported, scoring three bomb hits on an aircraft carrier despite heavy anti-aircraft fire. One British Hurricane plane was shot down during the ensuing air fight, it was reported, but all German planes returned safely to their bases.

Workers of Burg Bros. Shop extend their sympathy to the family of

ROSE SANFT

WHO DIED MARCH 28, 1941

10-Cent Raise Demand Chief Interest, Steel Workers Write

F.D.R. Appeal Posted in Plants of U. S. Steel Calls for Speed-Up

American Steel & Wire Workers Hold to 10 Cents an Hour, Writes Worker of Cleveland Shop

Cleveland, Ohio.

Workers Correspondence Dept.:

I am a steel worker employed by American Steel & Wire Company, a subsidiary of U. S. Steel. This is the second time I have written to you on conditions in our plant.

Now, I would like to describe the attitude of the workers concerning the negotiations now going on between the Steel Workers Organizing Committee and U. S. Steel. If at any time the steel workers were organized, it is today. Today they are solid, even with all the bad leadership from the top, including the Social Democrats, pro-war leaders, and Hillman-ites who are trying to lead the rank and file on the wrong road,—with slogans that, now is not the time to strike, that now we must work harder and faster for defense. In our plant we have even a personal appeal from Sir F. D. Roosevelt posted in practically every department in the plant saying the following: "Speed up, Speed up."

The rank and file who are working at top speed, want to be compensated by a measly 10 cents an hour increase. But no, our corporation can't do that. They first offered us 2 1-2 cents and we laughed; now they have increased it to a 4 1-2 cent raise. Well, the rank and file in our plant do not want 4½ cent; we want 10 cents an hour increase.

Concerning this new mediation board, recently formed by President Roosevelt, we the workers feel that this board is a direct move against us steel workers, and the mine workers. If we intended to strike, they would act as strikebreakers. We feel that there is an awful "odor" somewhere, but we can't put our finger on it. We are definitely opposed to any such board.

In closing, I would like to remark about the distribution of the Daily Worker at our gates. The workers want the paper. They feel it is the only paper in which they can find out the "truth" about the war, strikes, and conditions which almost similar, are going on in other plants. They want to know the facts in all these situations and they know that they cannot get them from any privately-owned press. So here's hoping we see more and more of those "Dailys" at our gates.

A Steel Worker.

Ohio Looks to 'Little Steel' CIO Showdown

Mahoning Valley Plant Stoppages Indicate Readiness

Youngstown.

Workers Correspondence Dept.:

Republic Steel and Youngstown Sheet & Tube steel workers enthusiastically endorse Steel Workers Organizing Committee plans in placing the demand for a signed contract.

The announcement of Phillip Murray that he had asked Republic and Youngstown Sheet and Tube for a signed contract and an increase in wages was hailed in all plant departments and lodges of the SWOC here. The Youngstown Sheet & Tube workers support the demand for a signed contract by increasing department strikes and actions. Most departments, through department strikes in the past weeks won wage increases, grievance adjustments, and recognition of department grievance committees.

The Mahoning Valley, the center of "Little Steel" has been ready for some time with well-functioning organization to back demands for a signed contract.

Steel Worker.

Otis Steel Men Eye 'Big Steel' Negotiations

Cleveland, Ohio.

Workers Correspondence Dept.:

Steel workers in the Otis Steel Company are looking forward to the negotiations with big steel and the 10 cents an hour increase in wages. They are glad also about the vacation plan, for if it goes through big steel, they know we don't have to fight for it at our mill.

Otis workers are not only looking for steel, they are keeping check on what John L. Lewis is doing with the big coal operators, for it was the U. M. W. of A. that started the organization in steel.

We hear our members day in, day out: How are the negotiations coming along. For the steel workers in Otis are the oldest for organization. They can look forward, for they know what this fight is all about. The rank and file at Otis are always sending there committees in for wage adjustment, for they know the committees will serve the needs for the workers. We have our workers coming to their committees and asking if there will be a big fight in little steel as in 1937. It's no use fooling ourselves; we will get in this fight for the demands are too strong for Wall Street.

Otis Man.

At Bethlehem's Gates: These thousands of pickets are shown massed before the Bethlehem Corporation plant at Bethlehem, Pa., during one tense moment of the short, but hard-fought battle which resulted in an important crack in the corporation's anti-union steel armor.

Pittsburgh's 28 in Jail Were in the Forefront of Mine and Steel Struggles

By David Lurie

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, March 30. — **"So they locked my comrade Mike up in Blawnox? Well, I will send some money for his defense with my next pay."**

This was a coal miner speaking, one who had been through every major miner's struggle in western Pennsylvania since 1922. He knew Mike Stanovich, one of the twenty-eight men and women now imprisoned for their activity in putting the Communist Party on the ballot in the last election. He knew Mike since 1931.

"I met Mike first when he was living in Johnstown." Those were the days of the hunger marches. "One march to Ebensburg, two to Harrisburgh, two to Washington. With Mike, we would go to the welfare and make our demands. And we won most of the time."

When Stanovich came before Judge Graff for sentencing on March 19th, assistant district attorney Langfitt told the judge: "This man was arrested in Johnstown and twice in West Virginia."

Mike only said: "It was for labor activity." But his coal miner friend and comrade still remembers the day Mike was arrested for speaking in front of the Johnstown City Hall, demanding relief for the unemployed miners and steel workers.

In 1933, Mike moved to Oakmont, in the Allegheny Valley. He married there. He went back to work in the mines and soon became a leader in the revived UMWA. Today, he is known by the miners of Rural Ridge, Harmarville, Renton, and Oakmont. Known by the men of a dozen mine locals.

"This man has quite a record," said Langfitt,

"For labor activity," said Mike.

Last Tuesday, Mike's wife Ann walked on a picket line with other wives of the arrested workers. She was protesting the insistence of Andrew Park, District Attorney of Allegheny County, that compliance bonds be posted for the arrested workers. Such bonds would be confiscated in the event the appeal now pending is denied.

"I would have brought our son, Robert Minor Stanovich, with me but he is so little and he's been sick," young, blonde Anne says. "Next time we picket, he'll be with me."

Her chief complaint is that because Mike has been transferred to Blawnox workhouse, to which he was sentenced for a year, she will not see him for another month.

"That Andy Park," she says, and her eyes shine, "if he would only admit he was in his office when I come around. I would tell him what I think of him wanting such an impossible bond."

Mike Stanovich is only one of twenty-eight. But for all of them, the story is the same. All have been active fighters in the working class movement in this country. Otherwise they would not today be in jail. The immediate "crime" was to put the Communist Party on the ballot.

THREE OTHERS

As the coal miner knew Mike Stanovich, so the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade know Ben Findley, Dan Lepo and Harry Steinberg, three others of the defendants.

These three are typical of the sort of cross section that the twenty-eight are. Ben is of an old Pennsylvania family, of the Findley family which fought around Fort Duquesne before the Revolution and took part in the Whiskey Rebellion afterwards. He was born and raised in Turtle Creek. Before his sentence hundreds telephoned the District Attorney and many visited the DA's office to testify on behalf of this boy known and respected throughout the Turtle Creek Valley.

Ben went to Spain and became a machine-gunner. He was wounded in the leg. Also wounded was Harry Steinberg, young Jewish boy from Pittsburgh's Hill District, long active in struggles of Negro and white workers from that section. Third of the veterans is Dan Lepo, Croatian boy, worker on the newspaper, Narodny Glasny, "Peoples Voice."

These three are typical of the workers of Pennsylvania. They were of those who went to Spain to fight for democracy. Their comrades-in-arms, the vets of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade have not forgotten them. Word comes from New York that the Veterans are setting up a special committee to aid in the defense of Findley, Lepo, and Steinberg, now in the Allegheny County Jail.

CAREATHERS

And as of these, certainly of Ben Careathers. Ben is in Blawnox, with an eighteen months sentence, along with George Powers, Joe Filner, Nalbro Frazier, Andrew Novak, Jim Dolsen and Mike Stanovich.

Probably the best known Communist in the city of Pittsburgh, Ben got into the newspapers this week along with Lloyd Brown and Geo. Powers when Martin Dies accused the SWOC of having him on its payroll. This is not true, as Philip Murray pointed out in his wire to Dies. But Ben did work for the SWOC once. That was in 1936 when he was a volunteer organizer for the SWOC especially active among the Negro workers.

But not among the Negro workers alone, for Ben, the Negro worker, had won the respect and admiration and even love of many white workers during the days of the unemployed councils. Ben went to jail in those days too, as a result of his activity in behalf of the unemployed. The biggest thing Ben accomplished then was to break down the barriers between white and Negro, once so strong in this town, to teach the unemployed the need for unity.

FROM WHITE AND NEGRO

It bore fruit. When Ben was helping in the SWOC drive, this writer stood next to him outside the Jones & Laughlin Brady St. plant in Pittsburgh one day. Ben was giving out SWOC pledge cards. And as many whites nodded to him and took the cards from him as Negroes.

Ben explained, with his great smile. "They were all with me in the unemployed movement."

These are but five of the twenty-eight. Men and women, Negro and white, steel workers, miners, electrical workers, laborers, clerks, reporters, housewives, truckdrivers, they are of the working class of Pennsylvania.

By imprisoning them, Andy Park and Judge Graff and the higher ups in Washington who were behind the entire frame-up, seek to put the workingclass behind bars.

But the spirit of the 28 cannot be broken, and their fellows on the outside will carry on their work, and the rest of the workers are coming to understand that with these twenty-eight, the whole workingclass is in jail, and is helping the defense to get them out.

Aluminum Co. Workers Like Daily Worker

Gives Them Pointers in Fight, Says Worker

Cleveland, Ohio.

Workers' Correspondence:

I am a worker in the American Magnesium Corporation in Cleveland. This plant is one of the huge departments of the U. S. Aluminum plant and is called X plant. I have read letters that some of the other workers of the plant have sent to your paper so I thought that I would write also. The Daily Worker has been passed out at our plant for some time now. Often I hear some of the workers in the plant discuss some of the news that you print. Most of their comments were on the news on the war and of the present campaign of Roosevelt to bring us into this war. The news that you print in the paper is making a lot of the fellows who voted for Roosevelt sort of shake their heads when they think that they may have cast their votes for someone who is going to involve this country in a war, which they feel that they have no business in. They speak about the articles in your paper pertaining to the cost of this war and how we workers are going to foot the bills.

Your paper has caused a lot of workers to think about their wages. They are beginning to realize that if the cost of the war is going to fall on their shoulders that they must get higher wages if they are going to maintain a decent living standard for their families. This is making them look to the union more and more as a means of getting higher wages.

ACTION IN PLANT

I work on the afternoon shift. The other day, I came to work and found the men in the plant all astir. The fellows on the day shift were telling me that that morning a union committee of Local No. 55 had gone to the office of the Superintendent and had demanded that one of the union committeemen who had been laid off for a week be put back to work. I was talking to one of those who had been on this committee and he said that it was a large one made up of about thirty or thirty-five officers, committeemen and members of the union. After they met with the superintendent, the committee came back and told the men who were working in the plant that they forced the company to put this man back to work on his job.

It was a good thing that the company did this because the men were ready to stop work if they had to. The men on the job had told the committee before they went in that if they wanted them to stop work all they had to do was to give them a signal. This is the first time in my long service with the company that these men were willing to go to the limit against the company.

NEGROES ACTIVE

I was talking to one of the Negro workers on the day shift. He was all excited also. He was telling me that all the other Negro workers in our plant were backing this committee up in any action that it took to put as he called it our brother back to work.

As I came into work that day the union was passing out pamphlets. This one had a picture of one of the Negro officers of the union and showed him making an appeal to the other Negro workers of the plant to join with him in uniting with the white workers so that we can all work together. He was very proud that the CIO was really giving the Negro workers like him an even break. The CIO is putting on a heavy campaign to organize the Negro workers into the union.

Two of the Negro workers have been already elected to the executive board of the union and they are sure working their heads off to build the union strong.

Youngstown C.P. On WFMJ Every Friday 7:30 P.M.

YOUNGSTOWN, March 30. —Starting March 28, the Communist Party of Youngstown began a broadcast every Friday at 7:35 P. M. on Station WFMJ, Youngstown. Previous broadcasts of the Communist Party on this station have created such tremendous enthusiasm and discussion that it was possible to sign a contract for continuous broadcasts for the next five months.

WFMJ, after March 28, will be heard on 1450 ky.

Weirton Steel Drive Now At Higher Level Than in 1933-37, Writes Worker

Workers Joining SWOC in Larger Number, Defy Weir's Hatchet Men, as New Move Is Made to Win Union Contract

Weirton, W. Va.

Workers Correspondence Dept.:

The sentiment among the workers of the Weirton Steel plant of Weirton, West Virginia, is different today than it was in 1933 and 1937 when first attempts were made to organize the Weirton steel plant.

The workers now realize that the present mass drive to organize Weir will be successful only to the extent that the fake warnings of the company spies and hatchet gangs are firmly defied.

Many discharged former employees are calling on the CIO organizers and are offering all possible assistance they can give to help in the drive. The Company also is feeling the tremendous pressure of the mass drive of the CIO. This is evidenced by the fact that the superintendents, bosses and the infamous hatchet gangs are watching like night hawks at the entrance gates where the CIO is passing out newspapers and handbills to the men as they leave the plant.

Some workers stop and talk with the organizers, even urging them to work faster, while expressing their hatred for E. T. Weir's Hitlerism.

The former union leadership is beginning to realize the mistakes they made in the past, and are now willing to fight shoulder to shoulder with the present leadership in order to crack the Weir dictatorship.

The small business men of Weirton are also anxious to see the CIO move forward.

Since 1937, the repeated attempts to split the rank and file of the workers by the company has failed and today the workers know that only a firm unity of their forces will guarantee them the victory of collective bargaining and signed contracts.

Miner Fired—Told Truth on C. P. Petitions

His Testimony Didn't Suit Prosecutor's Case

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, March 30.—The Harmarville, Pa., Local Union of the United Mine Workers is waging an energetic fight against the discharge of Mark Sumrack, one of its members.

Sumrack was fired from his job in the mine after he was convicted of perjury for the part he played in the Communist nominating petition cases here. He was ordered arrested on that charge by Judge J. Frank Graff after he had repudiated the testimony he had given to the grand jury which indicted the twenty-eight now in Allegheny County prisons.

Literally arrested and condemned for telling the truth, Sumrack's case sheds important light on the character of the railroading of the twenty-eight to harsh jail terms and heavy fines.

He had originally told the grand jury that he did not know he was signing a Communist nominating petition, that he thought it was a petition to keep America out of war. Later, when his turn came as a state's witness, he repudiated this testimony, told the court that he knew at the time that he was signing a Communist petition. It was then that Judge Graff ordered his arrest in a move which was later charged by the defense to be prejudicial inasmuch as it intimidated other witnesses who might have otherwise come forward to tell the truth.

ARGUMENT BOOMERANGS

In his own trial, after the twenty-eight were convicted, the prosecutor, assistant district attorney Russell Adams, told the jury that Sumrack must have known all along what he was signing, that he must have "deliberately lied and sought to mislead the Grand Jury." Waving a copy of the petition before the jury, Adams went on to state that no one could possibly have failed to realize that it was a nominating petition.

Aside from the slander implicit in the idea that Sumrack was trying to get the Grand Jury to indict his fellow workers, Adams' contention was important because it was identical with that of the defense counsel during the trial of the twenty-eight. In that trial, the prosecution's whole case rested on the pretense that the petition circulators were able to conceal the nature of the petition.

Judge Graff, who sat on both cases, accomplished the same amazing reversal of position as the district attorney's office. In the case of the twenty-eight he had overruled the defense argument that a signature is "presumption of knowledge on the part of the signer." In the Sumrack case, he himself took that position

The result: Sumrack and the twenty-eight were found guilty.

Miners Back Lewis in Demand for $1-a-Day Boost

(Continued from Page 1)

eagerness to fight for more loaves of bread and more meat and clothes.

And everywhere they told me that the dollar does little more than meet the rise in bacon, hamburger, canned beans, overalls, shoes and the rest of the wherewithal of life for a worker.

"We know what the war profiteers will do to our standard of living," said a Bethlehem Steel Company coal miner in Johnstown. "In another year the cost of living will leave us another dollar behind. Meanwhile we'll get that dollar today."

Miners laugh when you ask them how much the price of porterhouse steak has risen since the last wage agreement in 1939.

No one needs porterhouse steaks more than the hard working Italians, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, Negroes, Ukrainians, Poles, Russians, Slovaks, Croatians, Serbs and their sons and grandsons, who mine most of the coal burned in the United States.

But annual incomes of $800 to $1,200 a year (average) don't go with choice cuts of meat.

The fathers of families who fatten Rockefeller, Grace and the other coal operators have to eat the cheapest food and live in about the worst houses in the United States.

LIVE IN SHACKS

Those frail; wooden houses in the company towns of Pennsylvania are older and leakier than when I first visited them in an 11-weeks' trip in the great strike of 1922. And the miners don't expect to get new houses very soon. The Roosevelt Administration doesn't throw housing projects their way.

But they do expect another dollar a day for more beans and more hamburgers and bread and more shoes for the sturdy little boys and the beautiful little girls that bloom like flowers in every coal patch.

Miners are keenly discussing the demands of their union as they meet in their hundreds of local unions or sit by fire at home.

DEMANDS POPULAR

Part-time work is the curse of the coal diggers and they welcome the demand for a guaranty of 200 work days a year.

Men, who have averaged 100 to 150 days a year for the last 15 years, as many miners have, are asking "why not?" You hear Johnstown miners, Pittsburgh district miners, miners everywhere asking why the men who rule society cannot give them more work when millions of people shiver for lack of heat every winter.

That demand for guaranteed work becomes greater as Joy loading machines and mechanical scrapers and underground conveyors enter new mines, laying off more men day by day.

Hundreds of thousands of miners too are talking about vacations, the first vacations with pay in their lives. Their international scale committee, headed by President Lewis, is demanding two weeks' vacations with pay.

Where will you spend your vacations? I ask.

And West Virginia miners tell of the trout and the dog wood in the hills of their beautiful state —the hills that they see from the company towns that cling to the banks of the creeks far below.

Miners also hail the demand for job security (seniority), that protects the old miners. The first to be hired must be the last to be fired.

The companies today are scrapping too many older men of forty and more as they hire young men for the back-breaking work of loading coal onto conveyors and other machines.

Occupational diseases and accidents kill miners more than twice as fast as other workers. So the union's demand for medical care and safety is stirring the coal diggers of America.

DANGEROUS FOR YOUTH

Young miners under 24 die two and a half times as fast from pneumonia as young workers in industry as a whole, says the 1930 Census.

They die six and a half times as fast from diabetes, four times as fast from cerebral hemorrhage, one and a third faster from tuberculosis, four times as fast from industrial accidents and more than twice as fast from all causes combined.

President Lewis and the scale committee are demanding with powerful voices that the men shall have equal say with the companies in the selection of the doctors and equal supervision too of the hospital and nursing facilities they pay for.

The fight against accidents that have killed about 80,000 miners since the Twentieth Century began and that injure more than a hundred thousand more coal diggers each year is another basic issue today.

Miners rejoice that the Flannery Mine Inspection bill may become a law soon—they don't see how the coal operators can resist the mass pressure behind it.

And the underground workers are eagerly backing the scale committee's demand that union safety committees shall have the right to inspect mining operations and authorize shutdowns when the work becomes too dangerous till proper inspections are made by government authorities.

That safety clause would save hundreds of lives every year.

Miners can be fined a dollar a day under a "penalty clause" in the agreement if they shut down the mine under such circumstances today. Just yesterday, for instance, a miner from an independent pit near Johnstown was telling me how the company refused to bring posts to hold up the mine roof. The motormen couldn't bring the posts because they couldn't get authorization. And the miners couldn't walk out in protest without running a risk of the dollar a day fine under the "penalty clause."

The coal miners had the vision and the courage and generosity to finance the CIO drives of 1936 and 1937 in steel and other basic industries. They paid heavy assessments to free their fellow workers from the gun thugs of the company-owned towns and bring more liberty and democracy to America.

And now the coal miners deserve every bit of solidarity the working class can give. If the coal miners have to fight in the month or months that are ahead the solidarity of the millions of friends outside their own industry can be decisive indeed

What a Miner Thinks Of Dean's 'Soviet Power'

The 'Right to Work' Guarantee in Constitution; Regard for Coal Digger's Life, Center Chief Interest

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 30.—I have been asked to give my opinion on the book, "The Soviet Power" written by the Reverend Hewlett Johnson, the Dean of Canterbury. It is a wonderful book and much different from what the papers tell us of what is going on in Russia. But then I can see why the wealthy people who control most of our papers would not dare tell us the truth as Reverend does. What impressed me the most was what the Reverend said about the security of the workers in the Soviet Union. On page 186 he says:

"None is deprived the opportunity of work. Booms and slumps are gone and unemployment with them. Workers are in demand in the Soviet Union and WAGES RISE."

Around here it is just the opposite with plenty of unemployment and wages don't rise but the prices do. But that isn't all according to the Reverend, he goes on to say:

"The Soviet citizen depends upon the whole community. It guarantees his safety. He stands secure. If he is sick, he receives his sick pay, ungrudging in amount and subject to no time limit. When old he draws an ample and honorable pension with no more shame attached to it than is attached to the pensions of retired cabinet ministers."

No wonder they don't want us to know what is going on over there.

Another thing that impressed me in the Reverend's book was the way science is being used in the Soviet Union to make life easier for the people. Especially interesting to me as a coal miner was the part in which he explained how they are beginning to make use of coal deposits without needing men to go underground to mine it or transport it. This is wonderful! Look at all the work and lives it saves. Here's how he says it is done. "One shaft is driven along the upper side of the seam to be gassified and another along the lower side. Air is conveyed from the upper passage to the lower at the face where the controlled fire consumes the coal, transforming it into gas. The combustible gases are drawn upwards and carried through pipes to the place desired."

That's alright over in Russia where the miners and the people own the mines but over here if something like that was done today it would only help the companies and it would mean more men thrown out of work. That's what they do when they put in machines.

In closing I want to say that I think that every miner should read this book, it will sure open his eyes.

A MINER.

Miners Feel No 'Boom'; Machines Take Up the Extra Work

Illinois Area Shows More Coal Produced, Fewer Miners Worked

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PEORIA, Ill., March 30.—According to a recent Gallup poll, 83 per cent of the American people are still opposed to entering the war. Although there is no accurate way of measuring the sentiments of the Illinois miners on this question no doubt the percentage opposed is much higher than 83.

They see that there is no limit to the amount of money being spent for war purposes, while there are no funds for adequate relief for the thousands unemployed miners and no adequate pensions for the aged miners. They see that while the Roosevelt administration supported today by the coal operators appropriates $35,000,000,000 for "defense" this same administration and these same operators have been blocking the passage of a Federal Mine Inspection bill because the cost of its operation would entail. A real and honest defense program would also consider defending and saving the lives of the hundreds of miners that are killed each year.

Some of the miners especially those who have been unemployed for years at first were looking at the war as a "good evil." Although they hated and opposed war they felt that it would bring about a boom in the coal fields. But this much heralded "boom" has not and will not materialize in the Illinois coal fields. In 1940 which was a war year, estimated coal production in Illinois was around 50 million tons, an increase of some 3 million tons over 1939.

But this increase in production did not bring about a corresponding increase in the number of miners employed. To the contrary, it is estimated that during the period of this increased production the number of employed miners decreased! The increased production instead of creating jobs was handled by increased mechanization, further speed-up and by the mines dividing work. In the Peoria area instead of more jobs during the war year of 1940, one of the two largest mines ceased operation. With summer coming more mines, especially the smaller one will cease operation until winter. The "boom" has only reached the companies that have further increased their profits by increasing production.

An indication of the opposition to the Roosevelt war programs by the people and the miners downstate can be seen by the results of a People's Forum conducted by the Peoria Journal Transcript on the Lend-Lease bill before its passage by Congress.

Although the paper itself and the local radio station propagandized for the passage of the Lend-Lease bill, the opposition to it according to the letters sent in was 3 to 1.

In the Danville area a group of miners expressed their opposition to the war by sending a letter to President Roosevelt demanding the release of Earl Browder, who is being sent to prison on a passport technicality. These miners recognize that the Browder case is similar to the Debs case of the last war. Debs was sentenced to prison and his sentence was upheld by the Supreme Court, on the charge of "espionage." But the real reason for Debs' conviction was not espionage but was due to his leadership in the fight against the war. That is the real reason behind the Browder conviction and the reason that these miners demand his release. The jailing of Browder they see is the jailing of America's foremost fighter for peace.

A number of mine locals are taking up the question of sending delegates to the American People's Peace meeting in New York, April 5 - 6. Local 1, Progressive Miners of America, Gillespie defeated the sending of delegates to the peace meeting by a narrow margin, the vote being 51 for and 70 against. It is significant that those talking against sending delegates stated that they too were opposed to the war and raised the question of expenses involved, and that it wouldn't do much good anyway.

This defeatism is furthered by the majority of the Socialists in this area. Inactive for the past few years they have of late come out and are working for aid to Britain. Not aid to the People's Convention which represents the British working class and their desire for peace, but they are sending aid along with J. P. Morgan to the British imperialists. But these people do not represent nor express the real sentiments of the miners who see that this war like the last one is not a war for democracy but is a war over markets and colonies.

Unpaid Work Is Joker in Mine Scales

Flat Top, Ala.

Editor, The Daily Worker:

I want to write this letter on the conditions that we are faced with in the Flat Top mine where I work. One of our biggest problems is rock.

The vein of coal in this Sloss-Sheffield mine runs on an average of three and a half feet. We have a "middleman" of rock from 20 inches up. We have to move all of this rock without pay. We all have to do this deadwork.

Last Monday (March 17th) there were two men working just below me. We went to work at the usual time, 7 A. M., and worked until one P. M. These two miners loaded out three cars of rock, each car holding from two and a half up to four tons. That was all these miners did in that space of time they were in the mines, moving and loading rock. They did not make one penny for that day's work. We are with John L. Lewis one hundred per cent in his demand that we get paid for this dead work.

A COAL MINER.

Miners' Wives Look With Hope To New Pact

Bridgeport, Ohio.

Workers Correspondence:

No other day in the year means as much as April 1st to the women of the coal area. Hopes were high among the wives and home keepers that this April of 1941 will bring a little better contract than the one that will expire.

But somehow a distressing note crept in—news of deadlock in negotiations, the companies and operators refusing to meet the miners' demands.

No, it wasn't enough that so many, many hundred of miners were killed, and the widows and children find it very hard to get along. Or the fact that they mechanized the mines; speeded them up and crippled and hurt the men. Or even more, laid off thousands of miners who can't find work and are slowly starving. No, that's a mere nothing, for profit still rolled in aplenty for the mine owners. Increase wages, guarantee working days, stop speedup, insure safety in mines — well, that's too much to ask, they tell us.

One cannot picture or write of the real hardships and suffering of our miners' womenfolk. These women who have watched with fear in their hearts as each day the miners are off to work. Increasing fear as they watch them return with heavy feet and heart. The men no longer kid and joke cheerfully in the washroom when the shift is over. Nothing to be gay about when all day you work under a terrific strain, cold sweat from the dangers, and your buddies get hurt. You can't fool the "little women"—she knows when things aren't going right. The women remember too well the strike struggles and militant fights conducted in the past. Even the last drawn out negotiations wasn't so far back, when they sewed, knitted, baked, sold their ware to have a few cents to pull through.

NEW CLOUD

This year brings added burdens on their shoulders, just when work picked up a little and their sons were helping the family get out of debt, they drafted them and who knows if they'll come back.

Trying hard to hide a mother's feeling, they are sending the 16-year olds to work in the mines. They know they have to skimp and save; hard times are ahead and wisely, they are preparing—just in case.

Women know from past experiences: Have to stick together—Have to fight alongside the menfolk.—Have to teach the other women what a union stands for. Fight for every inch of the way in gains, demands of miners. Can't afford to stand still — too much is at stake. "Gotta go forward, way up front to lead all unions."

"We're going to have roses blooming yet in this old sulphur, slag dumped, black patch."

R. M.

Laying It Before the Operators: John L. Lewis, shown addressing the Joint Appalachian Wage Conference at Hotel Biltmore as he explains the demands of the miners for an increase of $1 a day; 200-day guarantee; two weeks vacation with pay and other improvements in the working conditions of 450,000 bituminous coal miners.

Ohio Valley Teeming with Activity For Mine and Weir Steel Pact

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BELLAIRE, OHIO, March 30.—Throughout the Ohio Valley from Steubenville and Weirton, West Va., in the North to Powhatan Point in the South, the coal miners and steel miners, inspired by nationwide wave of struggles, are girding for struggle, with the mine demands and a union contract with the Wheeling Steel Corporation their objective.

The huge profits reported for coal and steel companies for the past year, has made them more determined than ever to fight and win.

At the same time, the political demand for an independent party of labor for the Ohio Valley emerges with increasing vigor. This is the workers' response to President Roosevelt's, Hillman's and the employers' move from the democracy of "sacrifice" to the straightjacket of mediation."

Three factors made up this sweeping movement of struggle: 1. determination fo the coal diggers to win their demands, on April 1st, 2. organization of the steel workers to over 90 per cent solid in all the eight plants of Wheeling Steel Corporation, 3. the mass concentration drive by Steel Workers Organizing Committee in Weirton, to crack the private stamping grounds of E. T. Weir.

Hope and confidence are spreading among the 15,000 coal miners in the Valley. There is enthusiastic unanimity that the demands are reasonable and that they must be won. The $1.00 per day wage increase, the 200 day guarantee, vacations with pay and the contract right to strike for safety hit at the heart of the basic needs and desires of these workers. They agree on this for April 1st and after: no contract—no work.

The miners are girding for April 1. Local meetings since publication of the demands have been better attended than ever before. All meetings have endorsed the demands and proclaimed their willingness to undertake all means to win them. April 1st is being marked by a series of rallies and demonstrations in the mining camps and communities, conducted by the local unions.

The miners are raising their traditional slogan — no contract, no work. They back up John L. Lewis and are suspicious of Roosevelt and Hillman. The miners suspect that Roosevelt together with his labor fakers are going to make some moves to disrupt their unity. They are watching closely the recently formed Mediation Board.

That is why the political demand raised in some quarters for independent political action by the miners and steel workers is finding a widening response. Glen Robin Mine Local No. 4472 recently wired Lewis that they had erred in supporting Roosevelt in the elections, that they stood with him in any fight to win the demands, that on the political field, labor had to organize its own party.

Taking their cue from the miners, some 20,000 steel workers of the Wheeling Steel Corporation, who during the past several years had permitted their unions to wane, are rebuilding and renewing the life of their unions. Today SWOC Ohio Valley Office reports the highest dues paying membership ever.

The Wheeling Steel Corporation, an independent $125,000,000 company is dotting the OHIO Valley with plants and subsidiaries in all the major cities; Wheeling, Steubenville, Martins Ferry, Yorkville. Last year the corporation realized net profits of over 5½ million dollars. This year so far, according to the Bellaire Daily Leader, its profits are doubled over last year.

In the face of these public reports, Wheeling Steel is proposing a series of wage cuts through a reclassification of jobs. Its tactic here is clear: the company seeks to divert the struggle for wage increases into the channel of "keeping things as they are." But 4 per cent rise in the cost of living since last year, the 9 per cent more the workers have to pay for meat means, that the workers have actually taken a cut. To the demand for wage increases the company answers that it can do so only on one condition; that the workers increase their productivity. In other words, that the union speed-up the workers so that present production schedules may be maintained and augmented with less workers. But already today productivity of each worker has climbed so rapidly that in the Yorkville plant, for example, the workers are producing 20 times the quantity that 3,000 did two years ago.

The workers are replying by demands with such force that the opportunist leaders are finding it necessary to begin to express them. The steel workers are clamoring for wage increases and uniformity, settlement of accumulated grievances, curb to the speed-up. Every local has endorsed the SWOC 9-point program against Big Steel.

A Valley-wide conference of the Wheeling Steel union officials has been called for the near future. Its purpose is to formulate a program of demands against the Corporation. The obvious weakness of the proposed conference is that it is confined to union officials whereas it should include rank and file delegates for a real expression. Nevertheless the calling of the conference is an indication of the tremendous pressure of the new union members. They will have to continue and to increase their pressure in order to guarantee that the conference will register their desires.

It was inevitable that in E. T. Weir's fascist domain (Weirton, W. Va., a city of over 25,000 is America's largest unincorporated city) the workers, viewing the sweeping movement of struggle in the Valley about them and the deepgoing spontaneous development of action among the most decisive sanctions of the workers in this country, would take hope and renew their efforts for union organization. Amidst the hatchet gang terror the workers have learned from two unsuccessful unionization drives that they must take matters in their own hands and act for themselves.

Betrayal of the Roosevelt government in the form of a Labor Board dilly-dallying around the Weirton union cases for two years, and then neglecting to force Weir to carry out its decisions, dissipated the 1937 drive.

Today, Roosevelt stands here before the Weirton workers, all their lingering illusions dispelled by the awards of fat government contracts. And the workers have drawn the correct conclusions; they can depend on no one but themselves.

And since it is to the workers that the SWOC leadership must go, they will not again try to organize Weirton with one organizer. Weirton, as a part of Little Steel, must be a national concentration center with a drive of mass proportions, with crews of organizers of every nationality, adequate funds, sound trucks, newspapers in quantity, etc. And it is this kind of a drive that is being launched in Weirton today. An advance squad of organizers has already been dispatched to scout the coming theater of struggle.

Hence it is that in Weirton today the workers are signing cards again. Still underground of course, for Weir's hatchet men and espionage men circulate around the town in droves. But not for long! Because everywhere where the workers gather the talk is of "a great change is coming," and "this time we're really going to do it." E. T. Weir is going to go down this time because his workers are determined to act for themselves, as are the workers of the Ohio Valley to an ever greater degree. The workers are organizing again.

Thanks Lewis for Exposing FDR's Anti-Labor Policy

Ensley, Ala.

Editor, The Daily Worker:

The steel workers in the Ensley mills of TCI (United States Steel Corp.) are strong for the demands of the SWOC, especially for 10 cents an hour increase. Many of the rank and file are also talking about demanding the abolition of the wage differential.

Every Friday night 25 or 40 more new members show up.

The biggest improvement in our SWOC local is the way grievances are being handled now, especially since Brother Dietrich was sent down here by Phil Murray. It used to be that Dick-Barry, the general superintendent at the Ensley works, would not settle our grievances and send our committee away. But the big bosses have told Barry he would have to settle these grievances. The reason was that the union is getting stronger and the grievance committee means business.

The Ensley workers are more and more saying that John L. Lewis was right when he exposed Roosevelt. One worker from the Fairfield sheet mill said he was so disgusted with Roosevelt's radio speech, he couldn't stand any more of it and cut it off.

The Fairfield sheet mill also reports grievance work is much better now.

K. V.

Women of Mining Towns Want Safety, Higher Wages--For Men Folk

By Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 31.—Women in mining towns have little to say at meetings or mixed gatherings. They let men do the talking there. But sit down at their kitchen table, over a cup of coffee, and they reveal they know and can tell the grievances, the needs and the feelings of the men.

They share these feelings—they are very loyal to whatever their men do in their union and will stand by them faithfully. They have been through plenty—strikes, stoppages, lockouts, and long periods of unemployment, hunger marches and disasters. Maybe some women in mining towns complain. I have yet to meet one who does. The class struggle is stark and clear in a mining area. There is "the company"—here are the men. Everybody is on one side or the other.

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

The union is the core of every basic struggle. It is fifty years old and has passed from father and mother to son and daughter. The immigrants of yesterday have handed it on to their native-born children today. The nationalities are becoming all melted together. I met a young Italian American woman married to a Hungarian-American. They are part of a large family and it includes a Greek wife, an Irish wife, a Jewish wife, and a French wife. It's a happy family.

"Yes, most of the men are now working. It's better than before. But we are smothered with bills!" one young wife told me. Bills at the company stores, rent long due, payments on furniture, clothes for growing children, payment on second-hand cars which they need to go long distances to work, old loans, are the pressing ones. It's a long time since many of the women had any new clothes themselves. She said, "The next day we're broke. You'd never know you had a pay!" It will take a long stretch of steady work to enable these women, who are marvellous managers, to catch up and have a little actual cash in hand till the next pay day. They are hoping the men will get the $1 a day increase the union is demanding. They need it sorely, to meet the ever-mounting cost of living. One woman told me the local butcher didn't handle lamb any more, he couldn't sell it. Only a few professional and small business people can buy steaks. Chopped meat in one style or another is a steady diet. "Too bad John L. Lewis can't force the operators to eat it every day they hold out against the raise!" another woman said to me. Miners work hard and need nourishing foods, more than bankers and Congressmen do. Sacrifice is an old story to them.

Need That $1 Raise

But far beyond wages even, the women are deeply concerned with safety. They know that 1,420 miners were killed in 1940. They know there were more explosions last year than for the past twelve years. Speed-up, dangerous new machinery, lack of proper inspection and safeguards, are responsible. Eighty thousand miners killed since 1900! Consider the widows and orphans and their sad plight! So many small stores, restaurants, even saloons, have women's names on them around here. These are widows who collected a small sum for damages and are now supported by the trade of their husbands' fellow-workers.

"The Joy," a Widow Maker

This is the most hazardous industry in the country. What a tragic demand the union must make: "Mourning periods for the dead in the not too remote future. The operators "are getting off easy cease." People in mining camps are terribly serious, even the little children. The faces of the women are grave. They have a far-off listening look. It is as if they live over a deep subterranean battlefield to which their men folks descend daily. Cave-ins, falling rock, gas explosions, cause spectacular major disasters. But day by day, there are individual accidents, caused by machinery. The "Joy" (as the men ironically call the twenty-ton loader and conveyor) is like a prehistoric monster. It has great claws and when the coal-pile is exhausted, it swings wildly back and forth seeking whom it can devour.

Safer with a Mule

Miners are struck by it, their toes taken off if they get too close, and cruelly crushed to death if they get between this diabolical mechanical beast and the wall of coal. It is so noisy that cracking sounds which used to warn the miners of danger can't be heard now. There are many cases of bad burns from the electric power. A man and an old mule were safer in the earlier days than a miner in a modern mechanized mine. Big companies like the Pittsburgh Coal Co. have a whole ward in the Mercy Hospital, where as many as eighty injured miners are treated. The women do not know when they kiss their husbands good-bye if they will ever see them alive again, or if their crushed and broken bodies will be returned to them.

Face Death Hourly

It's not a happy way for young mothers of helpless children to live. Miners look death in the face every hour. So do their wives. If a poll were taken of the women their most fervent hope is that the safety demand will be won above all others. They hate the operators for their contempt for workers' lives.

Decrepit Old Houses

Drab and dreary are the somber dwellings in the mining areas. Small, box-like, wooden company houses deface the hilly landscapes. They are ugly in shape, unpainted, darkened with the coal dust of half a century or more. Very few are equipped with bathtubs. Outside toilets prevail generally. Inside the houses are clean and orderly, indicating the never-ending struggle of these indefatigable women to keep up a standard of health and cleanliness for their families.

Miners Need Bath Houses

They do so much with so little. Some mines have bath-houses, but the largest have not. Great round tin tubs, in which the women heat water for the men to wash up, are in evidence in all mining camps. Miners need bathtubs and hot water more than bankers and Congressmen do.

Vacations with Pay!

"Vacations with pay" is a most popular demand among the miners. They have plenty of vacations without pay in these last few lean years, when they worked one and two days a week. This demand particularly appeals to them when so many newer, younger unions have achieved it. They know, as John L. Lewis said, the operators take plenty of vacations, summer and winter, with plenty of pay.

We Want to See America! Miners Say

They run around in shorts and sandals on the warm sands of Florida beaches, while miners toil in the bowels of the earth to keep them there. The miners want a try at a real vacation, when they can take their wives and families over the hills, out of the patches and camps, to see the rest of the country. They'd like to see the great industries they keep running, the railroads, power plants, steel mills, homes and public buildings, the far-away places they've heated and given power to. They'd like to breathe ocean breezes, free from coal-dust, stay in a hotel, drive along broad highways, see great cities, stop being a coal digger for a while and see America. And why not? Far more than bankers and Congressmen they need and deserve a vacation. They're set to get it this time.

Well, these are some of the things the women talked about to me in the kitchen, over a cup of coffee. Simple things—better food, clothing, shelter for their families, decent homes to live in, an occasional real vacation, safety for their men at work. Is it so much to ask? There'll come a time when they'll demand far more. After all it isn't as if miners and their families didn't have a different status somewhere else in the world, which serves as a constant ever-increasing example to American miners.

The Socialism of the Soviet Union is not an idle dream to them. I met a couple of peppy young women, wives of miners, who have ordered 50 copies of "Soviet Power" by the Dean of Canterbury. They are going to sell it from door to door and then buy some more till they cover their towns. They want "our kids to enjoy Socialism in our time!" they say. To own the mines, that will be the miners' demand in the industry to be authorized during which coal production shall today." That's the undercurrent of talk at the kitchen tables among these young wives of miners today.

Rank & File Sentiment for Mine Unity Rises Despite Opposition of Reactionary PMA Heads

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PEORIA, Ill., March 30.—One of the main issues that came before the recent Illinois scale convention of the Progressive Miners (AFL) was that of unity with the United Mine Workers against the operators. A resolution was sent to the convention by Local 3 of Colinsville urging that "Against a united front of the coal operators, we the coal miners of Illinois must answer with a solid united front of the two miners unions."

Led by the reactionary PMA officials, who played on the inter-union fight between the PMA and the UMWA over the past few years, the convention voted the resolution down. Regardless of the action of the convention the refusal to work jointly with the UMWA for a better contract in Illinois is not in the best interests of the Illinois miners or the Illinois labor movement. It is equally clear that prolonging the split between the miners only aids the coal operators as it has aided them over the past years. This the miners are beginning to realize and sentiment for unification is growing.

From 1932 up until 1935 the PMA had some progressive prestige. Since them it has steadily grown weaker and has not been able to wield and influence. Its officials have followed a reactionary and harmful policy. The Ozanics and the Kecks, primarily for their own selfish reasons, have done their utmot to further divide the miners by continuously whipping up the flame of division.

Any honest miner knows that the CIO is today the backbone of the labor movement in America and that it has helped millions of workers win higher wages and better living conditions. But the PMA officials in much the same manner as Ford and other openshoppers have attacked the CIO as the enemy!

One outstanding example of the bankruptcy of the PMA leaders and the policy that they are following, can be seen by their position on the Flannery Federal Mine Inspection bill now before Congress. Altho the year 1940 saw the highest number of miners killed in any year since 1931, with 1,420 miners fatal casualties, the PMA officialdom has not spoken one word in favor of the Flannery measure. Even tho its passage would save the lives of hundreds of miners each year, they do not come out in favor of it because John L. Lewis and the UMWA had it introduced!

Or take the question of the Reed-Battuello case. These two men were suspended because they cooprated with the UMWA officials on some immediate issues that concerned both the UMWA and the PMA. This unity of action led to the freedom of the five Duquoin boys, who if it had been left to the PMA officials, would still be behind the bars!

With their suspension period up, Reed and Battuello were refused their jobs by the companies. The PMA officials instead of helping these men get their jobs back, jobs that they are entitled to, are working hand in glove with the companies to keep these men out of the mines. Such tactics are obviously contrary to the constitution and the spirit of the Progressive Miners.

UNITY PROPOSAL

The UMWA in Illinois has put forth a number of proposals as a basis for the PMA returning into the UMWA. These proposals which call for "full and complete autonomy" are a fair and honest attempt to unite the miners of Illinois, and are worthy of acceptance by the PMA. The PMA officials have countered with the proposal that the UMWA join the PMA in other words 550,000 miners join 15,000. The gnat is to become the elephant, simple isn't it!

Before, the objection to unity was the question of autonomy, now that this has been offered the issue raised by the PMA officials is John L. Lewis.

Some time ago Bill Green raised the issue of John L. Lewis in connection with unity between the AFL and the CIO, but when Lewis agreed to resign if Green would this issue was dropped immediately. So if it isn't one excuse its another.

But how about John L. Lewis? Since 1935 when the CIO was formed, Lewis has done more to build and strengthen the CIO and the American labor movement than any other individual, including Joe Ozanic and Bill Keck.

This is something that no one can deny. The truth of the matter is that the Ozanics and the Keck will find one excuse after another why the miners should continue to fight each other. Unity will be brought about by the miners themselves once they see that this is the only solution to a stronger and more powerful union in Illinois.

The past differences between the Illinois miners as bad and bitter as they are is water over the dam. Nothing whatever can be gained by continuing the split and by flaming up further discord. The PMA miners belong and should enter the ranks of the powerful and militant CIO.

With our country being pushed further and further into the war, with anti-labor legislation flooding the State Legislature, with unemployment widespread in the coal fields, with mechanization still on the increase, and with the miners of America engaged in a struggle for higher wages and better conditions, the best interests of the PMA miners and all the miners can be serve by closer co-operation between the two unions and eventually unification. This is the road to a stronger union and better living conditions for the Illinois miners and their families

End Pay Differential, Say Southern Miners, Backing Lewis

Negro and White Rank & File Say, 'We Are United'

Coal Local Sends Resolution Directly to Lewis as Big Steel Local Calls on SWOC to Fight for $1.40 a Day Pay Raise in TCI Mills

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 30.—The demand for the abolition of sectional wage differentials which has been placed before the mine operators by John L. Lewis and UMWA national policy committee has evoked widespread enthusiasm and support among the miners in the Birmingham area who are especially hard hit by the differential.

Raising the slogan, "equal pay for equal work," the Hamilton Slope local of the UMWA, one of the three largest locals in this district, unanimously adopted a resolution last week introduced by the youth club calling on "our leader, John L. Lewis, to stand firm and see that the wage differential as "a weapon being used by the bosses to split organized labor and lower its buying power while they themselves rake in huge profits as one of it results."

MINE KILLED 110

Confirming the correctness of the Hamilton Slope miners' position was the announcement Monday that the Republic Steel Corporation is reopening the Virginia mine here, which was closed ten years, in order to take advantage of the low wage scales prevailing in the Birmingham district. The Virginia mine was the scene of Alabama's greatest mine disaster in 1905 when 110 miners lost their lives in an explosion.

A "flying squadron" of young miners, members of the Youth Club of the Hamilton Slope local, has been assigned to take the wage-differential resolution to other mine locals for similar action. The resolution says in part:

"We call upon the members of all organized labor to support Brother Lewis in this demand (for abolition of the differential), and to urge their own leaders to work toward removing the differential in their industries.

"We know that before we workers can enjoy an American standard of living we must have higher wages. We can upon the whole of the American people to support labor in this fight. The farmers, too, have a stake in our fight, and we ask their support in increasing our buying power.

"We Southern workers hereby pledge our wholehearted and firm support to Brother Lewis in the present negotiations. We call on workers in the North and West to stand by and support us. Equal pay for equal work for all Americans, regardless of section, color or creed is an essential part of our democracy."

STEEL WORKERS STIRRED

Although the demand for the elimination of the North-South differential has not yet been put forward by the SWOC nationally, there is a strong and growing movement among the members of SWOC locals in this district to raise this demand locally.

The SWOC local in TCI's Fairfield sheet mill, employing 3,000 workers, voted a month ago to declare a strike unless the company withdraws the speed-up and adjusts wages upward by April 9, the deadline. Since the demands were drawn up and the strike vote taken, the local has gone on record for the inclusion of a demand for the abolition of the differential for day workers and the withdrawal of the cut in tonnage rates. Minimum wages for common labor in the TCI mills is $3.60 a day, as compared with $5 a day in the Northern mills of US Steel.

SUPPORT 9-POINT DEMANDS

Ore miners, members of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union, have voted to have their representatives sit with SWOC delegates in the negotiations with US Steel and its subsidiaries, and to make joint demands with the steel union. They are supporting the 9-point program of demands.

"If a tenth point, for the abolition of the differential, is added, will the ore miners go along," an ore miner was asked. "We sure will," was the answer. "One hundred per cent."

Just how badly a substantial increase in wages is needed in the Birmingham area can be seen by studying the cases of some individual miners.

J—F.—is a hand loader in the Edgewater coal mine of TCI. He has a wife and five children and in addition supports his mother.

His pay, a statement for eleven weeks covering the winter months when production is high, shows in that period, he loaded 370 tons of coal, for which the scale provides 54¼ cents a ton. In addition he receives a little (about a dollar a week) for dirt yardage, cross cuts, and entry cuts. For his 11 weeks, he should have received $119.68 or an average of $19.97 a week. Working five 7-hour days a week, this would mean about $4.00 a day, fifty cents under the basic wage set in the contracts.

But actually, JF did not receive even this. During the 11 weeks he was docked $17.90 for washer loss, bringing his weekly earnings down to $16.34. But that wasn't all. The company docked him another $13.76 for shop, explosives, lamp rental and hospital fund. The state unemployment insurance fund and the old age pension fund snatched an additional $4.32. With union dues and checkweighman still to be paid, our miner's average weekly earnings have been whittled down to $16.70. This is $3.37 a day, which is $1.13 less than the basic wage for this district and a little more than half the basic wage in the Northern Appalachian fields.

MACHINES CUT EARNINGS

A majority of the miners receive an average of $14 to $15 a week BEFORE deductions, other pay statements show.

Loading machines, especially shakers, are being installed in narrow work, especially headings and air courses. But while these will displace many hand-loaders, those miners working with the shakers are not averaging any more in earnings than the hand-loaders. There is not even this compensation for the extra risks and the tense speed-up involved in the new machines.

To these problems of low pay and lack of safety provisions must be added the vast amount of dead work done by the miners, for which they receive no pay. "Even a 20 per cent raise would just about pay us for this deadwork we do, at the present scale," one miner told his local recently.

100% FOR LEWIS

In the struggle for correcting these evils, the Birmingham coal miners are solid in their support of the program of Lewis.

In the Hamilton Slope local meeting described above, Virgil Moncrief, chairman of the mine committee, spoke of how the old cries and tricks of the bosses to split the workers on the basis of "race hatred" were failing miserably now. President Shealey declared, "This time there wont be only a few of our colored workers on the picket lines. We white workers will be right there with them." A young white worker named Lowry declared, **"We are not weak any more. We are all together, colored and white folks together. And we aim to get what is coming to us, come fire or anything."**

Greetings to Coal Miners: **James W. Ford, outstanding Negro leader of the Communist Party, shown above with Alabama Secretary Rob F. Hall, during Ford's visit to his old hometown, Pratt City, last October, sends greetings to the Alabama miners and steel workers. "I wish you success in your negotiations for a new contract that will help you and your families meet the rising cost of living. Growing up in Pratt City myself, as a worker in the steel mills and as the son of a steel worker, I know the problems you face," said Ford.**

Ala. Ore Miners Smash System of Unpaid Work

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 30.—Six thousand Alabama red ore miners are jubilant over a historic victory won by their union, the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. The victory came in the form of a ruling handed down by the wage-hour administration in Washington supporting the union's contention that the work-day was from collar to collar, and not simply the time spent by the miner at the workface.

The ruling was not something handed on a silver platter. It was organized for and fought for. In hearings held in Birmingham by the Wage-Hour Board, the Union's case was marshalled and presented by Lee Pressman, CIO counsel, Reid Robinson, international president of the Union, Ben Riskin, research director, and a score of rank and file miners who testified.

The decision will shorten the work-day of the ore miners by approximately one and a half hours. The workers will travel to and from the ore vein to the surface on company time instead of their own time, as at present. The work-day will also include, according to the ruling, "the aggregate time spent on the surface in obtaining and returning lamps, carbide and tools and in checking in and checking out."

"This victory shows us what organization can do," declared an ore miner at a local meeting last Saturday. "Now let us go forward to the negotiations for new contracts. We need higher wages to meet the rise in prices, and Reid Robinson is giving us the leadership necessary to get it."

Injured Negro Told to Walk to TCI Hospital

Birmingham, Ala.

Dear Editor:

I was over to the TCI hospital the other day to see a friend. There was a Negro woman there looking for her husband, who works at a TCI coal mine. He fell off a running motor at five o'clock that morning and broke his shoulder and hurt his head, one of the workers had told her. She went to the first aid station at the mine first, and they told her that her husband had been given first aid and that they told him to go the the hospital. But at the hospital the doctors said he had not come there and they didn't know what had become of her husband. A Negro Housewife.

Negro Youth Back Miners In Pay Fight

Alabama Group Recalls Lewis' Support for Negro Rights

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 30.—A call to Negro citizens to rally in support of the mine, steel and ore workers' demands for wage increases to meet the rising cost of living and for the elimination of the North-South differentials has been issued by the National Council of the Southern Negro Youth Congress.

The United Mine Workers, the SWOC, and the International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers **"have been in the forefront of the struggle of our people for equal opportunity,"** the statement said:

"These unions have always stood against discrimination against Negro workers, president of the UMWA, John L. Lewis, President Philip Murray of the SWOC, and President Reid Robinson of the MM&SW stand among the foremost champions of the Negro people in their fights for the abolition of the poll tax, the right to vote, and for equal pay for equal work for Negro workers."

Anthracite Miners Prepare For April 30 Pact Deadline

By Ernest Pendrell

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SCRANTON, March 30.—One hundred and fifty thousand employed and unemployed hard coal miners have their eyes glued to April 30. On that day their union contract will expire.

They look to the end of the month with tight-lipped determination and the strength of a united union behind them in their struggle for a higher wage to meet the rising cost of living. They want a chance at a bit of security in one of the most hazardous occupations in the country.

We went to the anthracite, to the far-flung corners of the hard-coal producing territory of this state to find out two things: how the miners, members of the United Mine Workers of America, feel about their coming contract negotiations and about the war.

We talked to mine local presidents, vice-presidents and the rank-and-file miners who brought up 50,000,000 tons of coal last year.

A young man not yet 30 years old, who, came off the night shift, said to us:

"The men realize that the increase in the cost of living has been about 20 per cent and therefore they are prepared to fight for a wage increase. They are united 100 per cent behind John L. Lewis and they think he's 100 per cent correct in asking for wage increases and better working conditions for the soft-coal miners."

That's the sentiment of the miners, as you hear it at Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, Shenandoah, Hazelton and down to Pottsville.

We asked the miners about war and about the "Aid-to-Britain" drive. We put it to an Irish miner:

"Aid to Britain . . . what for . . . what about aid to us," was what he replied. Even the drive sponsored by the elite of Scranton to Aid Britain, despite big publicity, has failed to bring the desired results.

The miners feel that President has betrayed them. **"We elected him to keep us out of war," we were told at the Harry E colliery in Wilkes-Barre. "Now he wants to send our food across. We ought to stop being so generous with our lives. . . "**

CHANGE IN FDR

Another miner at the Harry E colliery put it this way:

"There is a marked change up here toward Roosevelt since the many of us fooled. But we're wise to him now. We know that he has taken us into the war and we hate him for it."

The union was first partially recognized by the mine bosses in 1912. That is, mine committees were recognized to handle grievances. From 1912 to 1916 the union consolidated its forces and by 1916 it had won the eight hour day in the anthracite. In that victory the men won a higher minimum for eight hours than they had previously received for nine hours. The minimum then for outside labor was $1.64.

In 1912 the minimum for outside labor for a nine hour day was $1.80, the rate today signed into the closed shop contract two years ago is $4.62 for a seven hour day. Inside rates in 1922 were $2 for a nine hour day. Today's minimum for seven hours is $5.25.

The United Mine Workers of America in the anthracite has grown from a loosely organized group of grievance committees in 1912 with less than 40,000 members to a union of 150,000.

FIGHTING TRADITION

The union is in a territory rich in American union tradition. This is the territory of the Mollie Maguires.

An old and witty miner told us of a new fable that is having the rounds here:

"Look at this country-side", he said, "people tell of how Hitler came here in a dream. He looked at the condition of this country-side with its rotting and caving houses, its ripped and filth-heaped land, he looked at the pinched faces of the people and he turned to Churchill and asked him: "Have you been bombing here?" Churchhill shook his head. And then Hitler turned to Goering and said: "Have we been bombing here"? And Goering said no. Then they turned to J. P. Morgan and they asked him: "Have you been bombing here?" And Morgan is supposed to have answered: "No, not bombing . . . just mining, making money in coal."

In this drive to make money from coal . . . this region begins to take on the character of a "depressed area".

Ten companies control almost the entire coal output of the anthracite. They are: The Glen Alden Coal Company, the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, the Lehigh Valley Coal and Navigation Company, the Jeddo Highland Coal Company, Coxe Brothers and Company, the Pittstown Coal Company, the Hazelbrook Coal Company, the Scranton Coal Company and the infamous Philadelphia and Reading Coal Company. They all add up to one central control: the House of Morgan. Morgan owns the mines and he also owns the railroads which carry the coal. The House of Morgan gains from every grain of coal dust that cleave the lungs of the miners and darkens the days of the women and children here.

By such control as this, the production is kept down to keep the price up. Remember the many empty bins you've seen in the homes of the poor? then get this fact: more coal was mined in 1891 than last year. Fifty million tons were mined in 1891. More than 100,000,000 tons have already been taken out of the earth in a single year and much more could be mined, but the companies won't do it . . . they claim its not profitable! So they cut the amount of mining and as a result in the lower anthracite, that is in District 9 of the UMW, two thirds of the miners have been eliminated from the industry in the past 12 years.

Where 150,000 men were working the anthracite, less than 90,000 now work it. . . In Scranton, 38,000 miners had worked in 1930, only 14,000 work here today. You'll find these people, many of those who couldn't find work, on the relief rolls.

In Lackawanna county where the population has decreased from 310,000 to 300,000 in the last ten years, about 12,000 people are on relief. According to the editors of the Scranton Times this means that about 48,000 people are dependent on relief to stay alive. In Luzerne County, the third largest county in the state of a population of approximately 450,000, fifteen thousand people are on relief. The gentlemen of the Wilkes-Barre Record maintain that almost 53,000 people in this country are on relief. In Schuylkill County the other large county here almost 11,000 people get relief making for 35,000 dependents of a total population of 230,000.

ONLY 70 PER CENT WORK

Less than 70 per cent of the miners are working this year, despite all the talk of a "war-boom". There is no war-boom here; none whatsoever!

There is a boom the miners tell you, but not for them. They point to the following announcement in Scranton last week:

"Stockholders in the Glen Alden Coal Company were told today by Major W. W. Inglis, president that the earnings in 1940 were the highest in the past four years."

When you mention the boom in the lower anthracite they give you the horse-laugh. "Boom", they say, "when the Reading Coal and Iron Company makes a profit no matter what they do and they find it more profitable to close down 35 of their 42 mines and still make more money than ever . . what kind of boom is that for us?"

The miners who spoke to us urged that we visit the Ghost towns. They said it would help our readers to understand what the United Mine Workers were fighting for when John L. Lewis proposes a minimum of guaranteed work days each year.

We saw Ghost Towns all right without benefit of Warner Brothers and without technicolor . . . These towns have been deserted anywhere from 1921 to as recently as 1935. We saw Laurian which has been dismantled and impoverished since the breaker was torn down; we saw Reevesdale, made a ghost town in 1922. We saw the Lehigh Valley Colliery deserted in Blackwood since 1925. Waydesville and other deserted towns with houses rotting and coal lying fallow since 1935.

A hopeful note was struck by many miners who spoke of a need for a third party uniting all of labor and the farmers.

Among the demands a third party would make here, is for a refinancing of many of the cities which give the miners so little and take so much from them.

Wilkes-Barre is a fairly large town but what is true there is true of every anthracite city, large or small.

Wilkes-Barre's 1940 expense was $2,360,549. This includes the skimpy and inadequate social services as well as salaries for all departments. They are $521,948 in principal on bonds borrowed from banks in which many of the mine operators have large controlling interests and $430,963 in interest on these bonds. Thus in a budget of about two and a quarter million dollars a little under one million dollars goes to pay the bankers.

Southern Workers Grow More Alert, Militant in Exposing 'Misleaders of Labor,' Local Hillmanites and Warmongers

By Robert F. Hall

Alabama State Secretary, Communist Party

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 30.—Alabama coal miners, steel workers and ore miners, in carrying through their negotiations for higher wages to meet the rising cost of living, are more and more aware that they do so without the support of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

In fact, at union meetings and in the mines, the workers are pointing out that the great "humanitarian" is frankly opposed to wage increases, regardless of the cost of living, and insists that the workers should labor longer hours and make other "sacrifices." More and more the Birmingham workers see this as a part of the war program of Roosevelt and that with or without the label "national defense" it is pumping billions of dollars of increased profits into the coffers of the corporations.

LOOK TO LEWIS' STAND

What the workers and farmers think of this bloody program has been expressed clearly and forcefully by John L. Lewis, who smashed the fairy stories about Roosevelt's false "friendship" for the workers. In line with this position, the CIO, at its Atlantic City convention, passed a resolution stating:

"Labor must be ever vigilant to guard against any action which, under the pretense of furthering national defense, will seek to deprive the workers of their fair share of these increased earnings, or to deny them their fundamental right to organize into unions of their own choice, or strike. . . ."

In the ranks of the labor movement, there are a few misleaders like Sidney Hillman and Bill Green who are opposed to this position. They try to persuade the workers that this imperialist war is a "war for democracy" and urge the workers to work longer hours at the same or less pay. They side with the bosses in attacking the right to strike.

They viciously attack every progressive movement arising from the rank and file as "Communist." In every way they try to divide and weaken the workers and make the labor movement a tail to the kite of the companies. They praise Roosevelt and attack Lewis. They are the agents of the bosses operating within the ranks of labor.

SOUTHERN HILLMANITES

We have a few of these misleaders in the Birmingham area whose presence, within the labor movement, endangers the success of the pending contract negotiations.

In this connection, one of the most dangerous is Attorney Yelverton Cowherd, formerly chairman of the Americanization Committee of the American Legion and now Regional Director of the CIO.

Mr. Cowherd's position was clearly revealed March 10 at a meeting of the Birmingham Industrial Council when a delegate introduced Edward E. Strong, executive secretary of the Southern Negro Youth Congress. In discussing a conference called by the Negro youth group, the spokesman gave the position of the organization on foreign wars as follows:

"Day by day our nation plunges deeper into war. The lives of our young men are in danger of being sacrificed. The safety of our homes and families hangs in the balance while the Administration in Washington adopts measures to send our youth abroad to die."

RED BAITS NEGRO YOUTH

Mr. Cowherd immediately launched into an attack on the Negro Youth Congress as "Communist" and especially lashed out at its anti-war stand. Mr. Cowherd expressed himself as fully supporting the war program of Roosevelt.

Mr. Strong replied by showing that the SNYC is not dominated by Communists any more than is the CIO. He added that the anti-war position of the SNYC is similar to the anti-war position of John L. Lewis and the CIO.

Mr. Cowherd interrupted to retort: "John L. Lewis no longer represents the majority opinion of the CIO. As a matter of fact John Lewis doesn't even have the support of a majority of his own UMWA board."

Bill Huey, District Misrepresentative of the UMW, took the floor. He did not, as you would expect (if you didn't know Bill Huey) come to the defense of his international president who was being slandered. On the contrary, he joined in the attack on the Southern Negro Youth Congress and its anti-war program.

TAKES ANTI-CIO STAND

This is a serious matter. It is not necessary for us in these columns to defend the Southern Negro Youth Congress. Its able young Negro leadership can do that quite effectively. What concerns us here is the obvious fact that Cowherd and Huey are completely out of harmony and in opposition to the position of 600,000 coal miners organized in the UMWA, and several million workers of the CIO. Cowherd by direct statement, and Huey by weasel-words, repudiated not only John L. Lewis but the anti-war position adopted officially by the CIO. They have publicly placed the interests of a small gang of war-mad profiteering millionaires ahead of the interests of the workers.

This news about Cowherd will not surprise those who have watched Cowherd's record as lawyer, Legionnaire and labor politician over the years. In 1936, Cowherd was sent to Tampa for the A. F. of L. Convention as a delegate from the Birmingham Central Trades Council. It was the Tampa convention, you will recall, that railroaded the motion to expel the CIO unions, and Cowherd was given a mandate by the Central Trades Council to vote AGAINST expulsion. However, when the vote was taken, Cowherd was found NOT VOTING. At the Tampa convention, Cowherd did appear before the resolutions committee and pleaded with the committee to kill a resolution, offered by A. Philip Randolph, for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys.

DEFEND POLL TAX

Cowherd himself will gladly tell you how he had the writer excluded from the Florence state convention of the A. F. of L. in 1936 for introducing a certain resolution. But he will not tell you that the resolution in question called for the abolition of the poll tax and for the right to vote for the Negro people, because the sense of that resolution has since been endorsed by the CIO, by John L. Lewis, by William Mitch and by hundreds of A. F. of L. locals.

It is not surprising therefore that Mr. Cowherd sets great store by making the CIO "respectable" among the big business elements in our city. This was the theme of his speech at the Ensley dedication recently. But the workers know that John L. Lewis, Harry Bridges, Reid Robinson and Joe Curran are not considered "respectable" by Wall Street. Why? Because they fight for the workers' interests. And the CIO workers in Birmingham do not expect, and do not want, to be "respectable" in the eyes of the Birmingham coal operators and steel bosses, through watering down their program giving up demands, and sacrificing their families. There is only one way to get REAL respect from the bosses, and that is by organizing strongly.

At the Ensley meeting, Cowherd promised the steel bosses that the steel workers "would bargain like men" but would not strike. We would like to ask Cowherd a question: how effectively can you bargain with the steel bosses if you promise them before hand that you will not strike? How can you get concessions from the steel bosses if you tell them, in advance, that regardless of what happens, the worker will "take it"?

As for Bill Huey, there is little to say. As the late and beloved Bill Rainey once exclaimed, **"Huey can always see the operator's side of every question clearer than he can the miner's side."**

Cowherd and Huey are only two of the officers in the labor movement. There are others who are like them. But the great majority are honestly seeking to represent the workers' interests. The continued growth of the labor movement here and the developing understanding of the rank and file workers are making it increasingly difficult for Cowherd and his kind to mislead the workers. Already the resentment of the workers against Cowherd's attack on the SNYC is being expressed not only in discussions among the workers but in action at the union halls. The members see that the welfare of their families is tied up with democracy in the trade union local and that in order to carry on successful struggles for a higher standard of living, they must remove the influence of Cowherd and his kind.

Hand Men Get Only $15 Weekly; Boss Hunts Seabs

Lewisburg, Ala.

Editor, The Daily Worker:

In this mine the way the company works things a majority of the hand loaders make less than $15 a week.

A worker in this mine has a wife and one child. He is on the grievance committee and has been very active lately. Last week, the foreman put him in a bad place to work, so that he did not make enough to pay his house rent and feed his family.

The foreman said that after April 1st, the company will send down into the rural districts and get workers for the mines. "Country boys will do what the boss says," he said.

This worker is very discouraged and wants to leave the mines and get a job at the new powder plant. But we must convince him and the other workers to stay on and build the union so strong that we will all win better conditions.

J. M.

Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS CO., INC., 50 East 13th St., New York, N. Y.
President—Louis F. Budenz
Vice-President—Howard C. Boldt
Secretary-Treasurer—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.
Telephone: ALgonquin 4-7954
Cable Address: "Dailywork," New York, N. Y.
Washington Bureau, Room 984, National Press Building, 14th and F Sts., Washington, D. C. Telephone: National 7910.

MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1941

Their Plans Can Be Stopped

• Major-General John V. Clinnin of Chicago makes the wishful prediction that the United States will be a belligerent in the war "before the end of April," and will send an expeditionary force to the Balkans.

This is not only a revelation as to what is going on in the minds and plans of Washington and Wall Street. It proves that President Roosevelt's concern over Yugoslavia and the Balkans is not for the purpose of peace, but to spread the slaughter to peoples who want neutrality and peace.

Statements from high officials like Major-General Clinnin are to create a feeling of helplessness among the people, that they cannot get out and stay out of the war since the lend-lease bill has become law. They are of a piece with the proposal of convoys from Col. Donovan, and with the appropriation of uncountable war billions by Congress.

The road to another AEF and to American belligerency is paved with convoys and war appropriations. The United States is already in the European conflict. The way to **get out and stay out** is through relentless opposition to all such moves to involve the country more deeply.

•

Roosevelt Builds Up Economic Royalism

• Monopoly is casting its lengthening shadow over America. In the course of one year, Mr. Roosevelt has built up economic royalism more than any other President in our history.

Up to Feb. 15, the April issue of the Labor Research Association's "Economic Notes" reveals, **80 per cent of all government "defense" contracts had gone to 62 large corporations.** Forty-four per cent of these profiteering grants—or almost one-half—were handed out to six corporations: General Motors-duPont, Bethlehem Steel, U. S. Steel, Curitss-Wright, Aviation and Transportation Corp., and Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock. The tendency, we learn, continues in March in the same direction.

These domains of the Morgans, Rockefellers and Mellons are thus being rapidly expanded, with the active assistance of the government. The people are being debarred more and more extensively from participation in "the national wealth." The middle classes, who have been appealed to in particular to look upon the war as a "get rich quick" proposition for themselves, are being frozen out as well as the workers and farmers.

This development only confirms the warnings of the Daily and Sunday Worker, that the "defense" set-up has for its objective the lowering of the standards of the people and the further enrichment of the Sixty Families. It explains why the workers are compelled to move for the betterment of their wages and conditions.

•

No Place for Jim-Crowism

• The determination of the Negro people to win their full citizenship has been manifested in the sharp protests from them and from the progressive movement against the discrimination of the "national defense" program.

To assuage this protest, President Roosevelt made an election maneuver of appointing a Negro Brigadier General for the first time in the history of the country. And now, also for the first time, Negro recruits have been permitted into a special pursuit air squadron. But jim-crowism still remains throughout the army, navy, air and marine corps.

In fact, this special pursuit squadron, which is to be set up at Tuskegee, Ala., is itself jim-crow, and is therefore a violation of the constituitonal rights of the Negro people. It is all the more shameful that the Roosevelt Government tries to palm it off as meeting the demands of Negro Americans for the enforcement of the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments.

The principal of jim-crowism, in any form whatever, is repugnant to the Constitution of the United States. Any idea of equality for the Negro people through jim-crow arrangements is a pure myth. Jim-crowism, segregation and discrimination are for the purpose of breaking the developing unity of Negro and white, playing white workers against Negro workers, and imposing upon the Negro people inferior status and conditions. The jim-crow policies of the "defense" employers to whom the Administration gives juicy contracts, is resulting in the wholesale denial of jobs to Negro workers.

No "defense" machinery can be for democracy when it enforces fascist policies against the Negro people; nor can the Roosevelt government deny responsibility for such deliberate and planned Hitlerism. It is our opinion that neither the Negro people, nor their labor and progressive supporters, will rest until racial discrimination is wiped out entirely

Democratic Sentiment Slows Them Down

• Rising opposition to the Hampton-Devaney bill has registered in Albany. Reactionary legislators, fearing the sentiment of the voters in their election districts, decided not to put the measure to a vote last Friday.

The Hampton-Devaney bill, ostensibly pointed at the Communist Party, would make it possible to ban all minority or opposition parties, and aims to stifle all independent political action. It is in the same category with the Dunnigan and Coughlin bills which are directed against free elections and the right to strike.

American Legion leaders, who are responsible for the anti-Communist drive on free elections last November, are campaigning for this bill, while its opponents include the broad sections of the people, among them the League of Women Voters, labor and progressive spokesmen.

The fight against the Hampton-Devaney measure is by no means won. The legislature, which plans to adjourn Thursday, has a habit of rushing through reactionary legislation at the last moment. A stream of protests to State Senators and Assemblymen can insure the defeat of the Hampton-Devaney bill—if the Senate dares to bring it to a vote.

•

'Faces the Color Of Smudged Clay . . .'

• "On Madrid's Paseo del Prado you see pitiful, ragged human flotsam . . . **their faces the color of smudged clay.** Many of them show advanced symptoms of anemia, pellagra and tuberculosis."

John Cudahy, former Ambassador to Belgium, writes thus in Saturday's New York Times of the "cruel hunger" which is wracking the people of Spain.

Franco's fascism has stolen from them their lands and their chances of livelihood. In their desolation is to be seen the handiwork of the Axis and of the Anglo-American imperialists who strangled their Republic with the blockade. Now all around these workers and peasants, to add to their sufferings, these same rival bandits have brought the destruction of the war.

The crufixion of the Spanish people is but one with the pain throughout warring Europe. "The cupboard has long been bare in Spain," testifies Cudahy, **"but the same sad story comes from other quarters of the war-swept Continent."** Belgium, Nazi-held Poland, France, Norway "and probably Denmark" . . . all report want, "as distressing as that of Spain."

To add to this accumulation of misery, concentration camps and detention barracks hold thousands of hungry, ragged people in the bondage of want and imprisonment. And on the same day that such facts are again revealed to the American people, it is announced that 29,000 British civilians have been killed by air raids since the war began . . . while news reaches our shores of the havoc in human life created by the RAF at Bremen.

Death, starvation, the tearing apart of families . . . these are the fruits of this war. How long will the peoples stand this misery? America can help them answer. By getting out of this war, the United States will speed the day when the people toss aside those rulers who have brought them to this pass. Then will a people's peace dawn over Europe.

•

The Nation Joins the Drive Against the Schools

• Democratic education in the state is under grave menace from the Rapp-Coudert Committee. The Stokes bill, which has already passed the State Senate, would end financial assistance to schools under almost any pretext. Reactionary school authorities and the Board of Higher Education have adopted red-baiting regulations which strike at the foundations of academic standards and freedom. One distinguished teacher has been dismissed without even a trial and witch-hunt proceedings are scheduled against others. The commercial newspapers are trying to break the teachers unions, and through them, the entire labor movement.

The character of the drive upon the schools is exemplified in the trumped-up perjury charge against Morris U. Schappes, which could mean 20 years for his being a good union member and a defender of the schools.

Notwithstanding all this, the Nation, which pretends to be liberal, tries Schappes, finds him guilty and labels all supporters of him and the schools as "dupes." Although Schappes was compelled to testify in star-chamber proceedings, in which he was denied the well-established right of cross-examining opposing witnesses, the Nation urges District Attorney Dewey to "deny" him "the privilege of perjury."

The Nation would leave Schappes merely to "his day in court," at the same time it joins with the war-mongering press in whipping up a prejudiced atmosphere against a fair trial. It identifies itself, therefore, with the anti-school campaign of the Rapp-Coudert Committee, even with its unprincipled methods.

Once more the Nation demonstrates that its pretensions at liberalism are merely a cover for its service to reaction and war

by Gropper

The Jewish People's Committee Takes Up Cudgels Against War, Anti-Semitism

By John Arnold

Last Sunday was a great day in the life of the Jewish people in America. On that day deepest aspirations and the fighting spirit of the Jewish masses came to expression in the Fifth National Convention called by the Jewish People's Committee.

Close to one thousand delegates, representing more than half-a-million people attended the Convention. They came from all parts of the country and from all of the organizations of the people. In addition to the Jewish People's Committee chapters, there were fraternal organizations and peace groups, youth groups and women's organizations. But above all, the trade unions were there—unions with a large Jewish membership as well as unions with a preponderant non-Jewish membership. No other convention of Jewish people ever witnessed such a great participation of the organized American labor movement.

There were 140 delegates representing 105 local unions and 21 international unions with a membership of one quarter of a million. Among these were Jewish workers from the needle trades, fur, printers, furniture workers, taxi workers from the Transport Workers Union and others. But included were also unions with very few Jewish members such as the National Maritime Union and the Plymouth local of the United Automobile Workers, CIO. The main slogans of the Convention—Defeat Anti-Semitism; Abolish discrimination; Defend Democracy and Peace—were not only of vital concern to the Jewish masses but to the entire American people. And a significant section of the American labor movement came to this convention to join with the Jewish pople in a common fight against the menace of discrimination.

The presence of ten delegates from the Bakers and Confectioners Workers Union, AFL, Local 3, was but one of expression of the greatness and significance of this Convention. Ninety per cent of the workers in this union are Germans. These German workers were glad to add their force to the struggle against anti-Semitism, and the fact that they sent ten delegates was abundant proof of their eagerness to join this fight.

Rarely have I witnessed a Convention which was charged with so much enthusiasm. The delegates sensed the historic importance of the ocasion. Never before had America witnessed such a great mobilization of Jewish peoples, labor, Negro organizations and progressive American organizations, united on a platform of resisting the rising tide of anti-Semitism and discrimination against Jews engendered by the war drive of the Administration. As delegate after delegate took the floor a moving picture was painted. Each delegate sensed the power that was represented at the Convention, each felt that this power could resist and put an end to bigotry and Jewish Jaw-baiting.

The tone for the Convention was set in a masterly report by Rabbi Moses Miller, national president of the Jewish People's Committee. Rabbi Miller drew a graphic picture of the realities of Jewish life in the capitalist countries. He cried out against the brutal persecution of the Jews in the Nazi-occupied countries and at the same time exposed the true character of British imperialism's policy towards the Jews. He gathered together an irrefutable body of evidence to prove his assertion that:

"Hitler imprisons people who want freedom and the British rulers do the same. These are the facts which stare us in the face (in Britain—J. A.). Persecution of refugees, growing anti-Semitism, collaboration with anti-Semitic governments in exile, forced labor, no strikes allowed, more war billionaires who continue to trade with the Nazis, oppression of colonial peoples. . . .

"Are we to pin our hopes and to give our all in the belief that such a government will put an end to Hitlerism? Shall we, because we want with all our hearts and all our souls an end to Hitlerism, delude ourselves with false hopes into accepting grand and empty promises which have not even an ounce of validity in the face of overwhelming facts?"

The elevated spirit of the Convention and the enthusiastic discussion come in part from the fact that these people were unfettered by any false illusions. They faced the cold hard facts of the worsening plight of the Jews as a result of the war. But they didn't weep and moan. Facing the facts the Convention planned ways and means of altering these facts, of putting an end to such facts. And the Convention felt that this could be done because of the leadership that labor had assumed in this fight.

This Convention gave birth to a firm organizational alliance between the Jewish masses and the progressive labor movement, and the resolution on the formation of a Trade Union Council opens with an affirmation of "the natural kinship between the Jewish masses and the organized labor movement in the United States," and recognizes "the leading role of the labor movement in fighting for the security and democratic rights of the American people as a whole."

The trade union delegates at the Convention drafted a call to the entire American labor movement and called for the mobilization of Jewish and non-Jewish workers under the banner of the Jewish Peoples Committee, to develop the fight against discrimination and anti-Semitism.

In this Convention there was also organized expression of the solidarity between the Jewish masses and the Negro masses. This was expressed in the fighting speech of Rev. Owen Whitfield, Negro sharecropper leader, who pledged the support of the oppressed Negro people to the struggles of the JPC, as well as in the Convention decision for close cooperation between the local National Negro Congress and Jewish Peoples Committee chapters in the fight against discrimination.

The keynote of the entire Convention was that the problems of the Jewish people could be solved best through the active participation of the Jewish masses in the progressive labor movement and the people's anti-war forces.

Thus the Jewish Peoples Commitee Convention was a mobilization of the forces in American life determined to put an end to anti-Semitism and properly the Convention started a national campaign for the passage of H. R. 3994—the Marcantonio Anti - Discrimination Bill.

For a year and a half the united war camp of the bougeois and Social Democratic Jewish leaders has done everything in its power to sacrifice the Jewish masses on the altar of the second imperialist war. For a year and a half the Jewish Social Democrats have developed the ugliest anti-Soviet campaign ever witnessed in the United States. And since the outbreak of the war the anti-Semites have multiplied their activities and have served the Administration with their lies that the Jews are warmakers, lies that are meant to serve as a smokescreen for the real warmakers.

Last Sunday the Jewish masses spoke up in one of the most enthusiastic conventions that I have ever witnessed and declared boldly and unequivocally that the Jewish people are against war and that the Jewish masses are proud to lock hands with the progressive American labor movement, with the Negro people and with all progressive organizations in a common fight to abolish discrimination, crush anti-Semitism and defend democracy and peace.

An American Dish Makes Its Debut In the U. S. S. R.

By Janet Weaver

MOSCOW, March 30 (ICN).—I stop in there for coffee very often. It is one of those places similar to Bickfords where you get a quick lunch and eat it while standing by a tall table instead of sitting down. It is a rather convenient service, it is fast, and it is good to run in on a crisp, cold day when you feel the need of something hot. But on this particular day I noticed something different about the place the moment I came in—as a matter of fact, even before I came in for as I neared the door a familiar, tantalizing odor struck my nostrils. As I went into the regular coffe shop for my coffee the odor became stronger and more tantalizing.

"Follow your nose," I thought and sniffing the air I rounded the corner. There in a little nook I saw dozens of people and heard innumerable questions and comments. "What is it," I asked one. "Is it good," I asked another. "Try it with butter and honey," said a third and above the noise of the crowd I heard another voice, "Please, comrades, I cannot make them any faster. You can see they are all going at once."

Who wouldn't be curious? Definitely "it" was something new and I pushed my way through the crowd to get at the root of the matter. Imagine my surprise when right before my eyes I saw four shiny, sizzling waffle irons! And behind them his tall white hat set at a jaunty angle stood the master of the irons beaming with pride as he expertly flipped out golden brown waffles. On the wall there was a sign "Amerikanski Vaffeli."

I made a dash for the "kassa," got a check for waffles and coffee and tore back through the crowd. "Real American Waffles," I asked in what I hoped was my best Russian. The cook looked at me. "Good as you ever ate anywhere," he answered. "Absolutely the best. Piping hot, they melt in your mouth. Here you are. Try them and see."

DELICIOUS

I took the plate. He was having a swell time and so was I, for the waffles were indeed delicious. "Are the irons American also?" I asked becoming a little bolder. "Certainly not; they are Soviet." He was almost insulted. "They were made in our factory by our workers. But we do have American irons. They are being used in Gorky Park now. American irons however take four or five minutes to turn out well done waffles while ours do it in three minutes."

What interested me most outside of the fact that the new food had made its appearance in Moscow was the enthusiasm of the cook. He was proud of the fact that he was responsible for introducing a new food and that his customers like it. He was proud of the fact that the irons were made by Soviet workers.

It was the same when other new foods first came out, foods which are common and popular now. I remember quite clearly all the discussions which took place in the stores on how to eat cornflakes when they were first put on sale. The same was true with grapefruit which was considered a pretty bitter affair at first and the usual question was "Can you put it in tea?"

Fifteen carloads of bananas which have not been around this winter because of transport difficulties as a result of the war, just arrived in Moscow. There is no danger of any of the new shipment spoiling for lack of customers. The people were dubious about frozen fruits and vegetables also when they first came out and you could buy them only in special stores which were equipped with frigidaires. Now practically every grocery store of any size has them always in stock and the assortment has been enlarged and even includes a special box containing assorted frozen vegetables for borscht! Frozen fruits put up in glass jars are attractively displayed in the windows of ice cream parlors and they use them plentifully in making fruit sundaes and ice cream sodas which are an every day thing now.

STORES PACKED

The inevitable "sumka" (net shopping bag) which every housewife carries, always comes home filled to the top. The stores are packed as they have been all winter with every kind of food you could want and no spring crops of vegetables are arriving from the south—lettuce, cucumbers, asparagus, cauliflower, etc.

Oranges, grapefruit and tangerines have been plentiful all winter and even now there are frozen oranges and plenty of fresh apples and tomato, orange and other juices.

In the war torn countries of Europe, malnutrition is becoming widespread among the people because even the barest food necessities are not available.

But in the Soviet Union, simultaneously with the increase in consumption of bread, meat, milk products and other necessities, goes an ever wider consumption of newer foods.

Every new food creates interest among the people and you never know what to expect next.

I have no information on the matter but I have a hunch that sooner or later malted milks will appear on the scene—but with regard to chewing gum I am making no guesses.

Letters From Readers

Young Coal Miner Likes 'The Soviet Power'—It Points the Way Out for the Common People

Birmingham, Ala.

Dear Editor:

Will you please allow me just a little space in the paper to let the readers of the Daily Worker know what effect the book "The Soviet Power" has upon workers.

I work besides a 22 year old boy in the coal mine. Often we discuss current events and always he has been anti-Soviet, anti-Communist and anti-Progressive. But recently I sold him a copy of "The Soviet Power" for 35c. When he came back to work a few days later he saw me and said he had read forty pages of the book. He said he didn't know such things could happen in the world. He said he liked it because it pointed the way out for the common people.

L.

•

Trade Unionists Raise Money To Free Browder

Buffalo, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

A group of us were discussing the raising of funds during the first month of Comrade Browder's imprisonment and we felt our idea was worth passing on to you. Perhaps others would like the idea.

Each of us decided that as soon as we arrived home after the meeting we would pick out a cup, or vase, an old sock or anything else that would hold coins and that beginning immediately, once each day for thirty days we would deposit our coins. At the end of thirty days we will all bring our coins, throw them in together and count our contribution.

Our reason why we think it's such a swell idea is that each day when we deposit our coins it will feel so good to know that we are doing something about Comrade Browder and that each coin is a "fighter" to free him and at the same time build a greater and stronger Communist Party.

As a matter of fact, we feel swell about our idea!

TRADE UNIONISTS.

'Fiddler's House' Revives Hope for an Irish Theatre

THE FIDDLER'S HOUSE by Padraic Colum, directed by J. Augustus Keough and presented by Wendell Phillips Dodge under the auspices of the Greenwich Village Stage Society and Opera Guild. At the Cherry Lane Theatre.

By Ralph Warner

"The Fiddler's House" is far from being one of the great plays of the Abbey Theatre repertory. In the hands of an earnest little theatre group in Greenwich Village, revived 38 years after its first production in Dublin, it would be small Irish potatoes, indeed, were it not for the fact that that great old actor, Augustin Duncan, plays the leading role.

Mr. Duncan is not only an old man today, but a very old man whose sight is no longer capable of guiding him. Nevertheless his commanding presence and voice rise above the romantic character in which he is cast. He is Conn Hourihan, an aged fiddling minstrel, who in his youth had wandered up and down and across the island of Eire. Finally Conn settled down and married. His wife is long since dead as this play takes place, but he has two grown daughters, Anne and Maire. The land means nothing to the old man, who wants to wander away from the white thatched roof countryside house of the Midlands for one more journey before he dies. The plot, in Padriac Colum's poetic language, narrates how delicate young Maire marries James Moynihan and is deeded the house by Anne. In her turn, Anne rejects tempestuous Brian MacConnell, her suitor, as the play ends, goes forth to guide her father in his last journey.

Ireland's Soil Was Free

The tale is tinged with mediaevalism. Its time is the mid-nineteenth century. Quaintly projected as a period piece, it brings back memories of an Ireland that, in fact, never existed except in the romantic minds of the poets. For all that "The Fiddler's House" reveals, Ireland's soil was free and her people able to wander forth and to live in idyllic pastoral joy, moved only by immemorial instincts to speak and to act.

There is, indeed, a place for an Irish theatre in New York and it is to be hoped that this technically excellent group will persevere. Many are the fine plays of the Irish renaissance which may be produced. An audience is eager to see and to hear about Irish struggle, and to listen to the liquid language and ardent thoughts of Irish folk. Wendell Phillips Dodge, producer of this play, is an old hand at the theatre game. He has the world of fine Irish plays to choose from, Synge, O'Casey, and many another. We hope he will rely less upon his love of beauty, as in "The Fiddler's House" and more upon dramatic quality, in his future choices.

Mr. Duncan, despite his handicap, is an appealing figure. Attractive Margaret McCarthy plays the loveable Maire with sweetness and homey wholesomeness. Judith Magee is pleasing as Anne. Gerald Buckley, John Ireland and James Murray are thoroughly in the spirit of the time and place.

Leading Actors Aid Peace Mobilization In Program Tonight

Leading actors from the casts of "Meet the People," "No for an Answer," "Native Son," "My Sister Eileen" and other current Broadway plays will take part in a series of sketches to be presented tonight at the Fraternal Clubhouse, 110 W. 48th St., under the auspices of the Cultural Division of the American Peace Mobilization.

This program is part of the nationwide campaign to raise funds to enable delegates to attend the Peace Mobilization in New York on April 5th and 6th.

TopperReturns Is Delightful Ghost Story

TOPPER RETURNS, original screenplay by Jonathan Latimer and Gordon Douglas. Based on fictional characters conceived by the late Thorne Smith. Directed by Roy del Ruth. Produced by Hal Roach. At the Capitol.

"Topper Returns" is a delightful ghost story. It seems to have been influenced somewhat by "Arsenic and Old Lace." It laughs at death. Roars at murder. Howls at horror. A car overturns and its occupants are almost rubbed out and it's funny. A woman is stabbed to death and it draws chuckles. The answer is Joan Blondell—the latest of Thorne Smith's invisible heroines.

Joan is knocked off by a sinister shadow and her ghost sets out to solve the mystery of her demise. The spirit of this lively gal is sustained with real spirits out of a bottle when it is not being supported by that good samaritan Cosmo Topper (Roland Young).

Thorne Smith's stories make entertaining movies especially when cigarettes start flying around the room and doors and windows open and close by themselves.

I think you'll like Eddie (Rochester) Anderson in "Topper Returns." Although Eddie is cast as a chauffeur who trembles twice as much as a white man in front of a ghost, the usual Hollywood caricature, he frequently breaks through the limitations of the role and runs off with the picture. It is a great pity (and a commentary on an unhealthy situation) that this fine comedian cannot get any better roles than this.

D. P.

New Public Library

The Brooklyn Public Library recently opened a new central building in Grand Army Plaza. The Brooklyn system includes 35 branches with a book stock of more than 1,200,000. Circulation figures for 1940 reached the six million mark. There are approximately 620,000 registered borrowers in Brooklyn.

The Queens Borough Public Library, with headquarters at 89-19 Parsons Blvd., in Jamaica, has 60 branches.

A NEW TYPE OF LOVE STORY

A scene from "The New Teacher", new Soviet film, which discards all stereotyped formulas in telling the love story of Stepan Lautin, new teacher in a farming village and the dairy maid, Agrafena who refuses to marry him. The film will have its American premiere in the near future at the Miami Playhouse.

Press Agents' Trumpets Announce Circus Is Coming

The Big Show—the Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus—is coming to town! The "Greatest Show on Earth" will open its annual spring engagement in Madison Square Garden on the night of Monday, April 7th.

The circus trains leave the winter quarters at Sarasota, Florida, today and arrives in the Mott Haven railroad yards at 132nd St., Thursday, April 3rd, when they will be unloaded by 50 elephants. The parade to the Garden will follow shortly thereafter. The new wild animal cages, "futuramaized" by Norman Bel Geddes, will roll down First Avenue to 49th St., then west to the Garden.

Prominent on the circus double-length flat cars will be the two steel-girt, air - conditioned cages housing Mr. and Mrs. Gargantua the Great, the world's most publicized gorilla couple, valued at $1,000,000 by John Ringling North, president of the Greatest Show on Earth. The cages will be placed end to end and connected, with only bars between the newlyweds.

"The all-new Greatest Show on Earth of 1941," says a statement from circus headquarters, "redesigned—presents as a super-spectacle a fairyland fantasy, 'Old King Cole and Mother Goose,' produced by John Ringling North, created, designed and costumed by Norman Bel Geddes, and staged by Albertina Rasch, famous Hollywood and Broadway dance director. This opulent pageant brings to life all the beloved characters of the nursery rhymes in color, mirth and stunning beauty. Its nostalgic appeal alone will turn grizzled men into chubby-cheeked boys before Old King Cole and his Fiddlers Three and Jack and Jill and all the other Mother Goose characters get more than a fair start in the pageant.

Famous Trainer

"Alfred Court, the famous French trainer, with his staff, will present three, huge mixed groups of performing wild animals—lions, tigers, Polar bears, Himalayan bears, spotted leopards, black panthers and jaguars, pumas, cougars, black leopards, giant ocelots and Great Dane dogs—performing together in three steel arenas simultaneously in violation of all jungle laws. The great Court has new beasts and new routines in his remarkable display.

"Elly Ardelty, lovely aerial star, will head the eye-filling new Birdland all-girl aerial ballet, costumed by Max Weldy of Paris. Elly will receive a surprise introduction, conceived by Norman Bel Geddes.

"Evening in Central Park, recalling the glory of an era when the setting sun glinted on the most beautiful horses and the smartest equipages in the Western Hemisphere, featuring Roberto de Vasconcellos, Visconde Ponte da Barca, king of horsemen, the Aseveras-Konyot riders and the distinguished champion in the Ringling Show Stables, Fifty pretty girls, in Gibson Girl habits and gowns, will be seen in the saddle and in the Victorias and smart light wagons of the display.

From South America

"The great Truzzi, spectacular juggling genius; Adrianna and Charly, bounding trampoline stars; the famous Riding Christianis, with Lucio and Belmonte; the Wolthings, aerial marvels; Hubert Castle, wizard of the tight wire; the renowned Yacopis, Gauchos and Davisos, springboard somersaulting stars; the Akimotos, hurricane acrobats and others of equal rating will be seen in new offerings.

"From South America come the three famed Diego - Fernandez troupes of mid-air daredevils; the DeOcas, aerial wonders; Los Navarros, slide-for-life artists; the Shyrettos, novelty bicyclists, and Mlle. Erica, Roman standing centaurette maneuvering a ten-horse hitch in amazing evolutions. Also from South America comes Mlle. Louisa, daring star of the flying trapeze, making her North American debut.

"The new Norman Bel Geddes menagerie streamlining will be on view in the menagerie basement. The cages are masked in above, below and at the ends so that they appear as brilliantly lighted recesses in a continuous wall, with the natural habits of the animals pictured on their back walls."

MARTHA GRAHAM IN CONCERT

Martha Graham and her group will give a performance of "El Penitente," "Letter to the World" and "Every Soul Is A Circus" at the Guild Theatre, Monday evening, April 7, a repetition of her first program of the season.

Soviet Russia Today Features Children's Art

One of the features of the new April issue of Soviet Russia Today is an article called "The New Agricultural Map of the USSR" compiled from an article in "Izvestia" and other recent Soviet material on agricultural advances. Another feature is a description of the ways in which talented children in the Soviet Union who are interested in art are trained and developed. The article describes the Palaces of Culture in the Soviet Union which give such training not only in classes on the premises but by correspondence with children on collective farms and in remote districts. The article includes some of this correspondence and is illustrated with examples of Soviet children's art.

In "War Talk and the Soviets," the transcript of a speech delivered over the radio by Corliss Lamont in a symposium on the question, "Will Germany Fight Russia?"

Among the editorials is one entitled "Witch Doctors at Work" which shows how newspaper columnists, correspondents and radio commentators, reflecting certain trends in Washington, are seeking to spur the change in the direction of the war to that so much desired by the appeasers and every shade of imperialist thinking, a war against the Soviets.

In an article called "The Balkans and the USSR" the backgrounds of recent events in Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Turkey are given.

How Soviet city planners worked out the basis for a new socialist society, making available to the inhabitants the advantages of community living without the crowding and ugliness and confusion characteristic of capitalist cities, is given in an article by Martin Lynn, "Planned Soviet Cities."

Recent attacks on the Soviet Union have concentrated on the idea that the Soviet Union has now re-established "patriotism" and is leading to a revival of tsarist national imperialist drives. Joshua Kunitz dealing with this subject proves that Soviet patriotism always existed and never had to be "restored" and describes its new character of national development for each of the peoples of the USSR merged into a common Soviet patriotism working for the preservation and advance of socialist society.

Robeson, Goodman In Joint Recital

Paul Robeson, Benny Goodman and Vytautas Bacevicius will perform in a concert of all Russian music on April 29, 1941, at Carnegie Hall under the auspices of the American Russian Institute.

The varied program will offer folk songs of old and new Russia sung by Paul Robeson; Benny Goodman and his Sextet will play Prokofieff's "Overture on Yiddish Themes" and Mr. Bacevicius, the Lithuanian pianist-composer, will perform Russian and Soviet compositions.

News, Views and Gossip From Filmland's Capital

By Charles Glenn

HOLLYWOOD.—Add Hollywood Tragedies: A magazine cover has fallen on Will Hays and the Hays Office has manifestoed there shall be no more "sweater art," which means no more of those rather lewd pictures which have been keeping Billy Wilkerson in stitches these many months.

The financial statement of 20th Century Fox, for the year 1940, has just been issued. It's away behind time. Obviously, it took the boys a couple of months to dream up this one:

The report, as issued, showed a net loss of $517,336 for last year. However, going a little further, one finds the loss was arrived at by setting aside $2,800,000 as a reserve for "foreign assets." Which means that 20th Century Fox only made profits of $2,032,844 in 1940.

• • •

Jean Hersholt, president of the Motion Picture Relief Fund, is raising the roof about Luella Parsons. Luella, you know, is putting on a broadcast for the Hitlerite makers of Lifebuoy soap. There's poetic justice in that.

Louella puts the bee on producers for free talent for the show; but the actors have to contribute the free talent. Well, in the past few years the Motion Picture Relief Fund has made $300,000, enough for a new home for indigent actors at Calabasas. The Screen Guild airshow is sponsored by Gulf Oil. Actors appear free and $10,000 a week goes to the Fund.

Because of Louella's latest trick, however, Gulf Oil executives and other sponsors are saying if they can get free shows by hiring a columnist they might do it. Why pay $10,000? Which, of course, would take away the Screen Guild's source of income for charitable work.

All in all, Parsons is making herself more obnoxious and distasteful than ever and Hersholt protested in an open letter to the Screen Actors Guild. So far, the Guild has decided to protest but no definite action has been taken to stop the Parsons broadcast which begin to border on racketeering.

And we'll bet good dough that Jean Hersholt gets himself blacklisted if not blasted in the Parsons column for this one. It has happened before.

• • •

Edna Ferber has sold her new novel, "Saratoga Trunk," to Warners' for $175,000 which tops the record of 150 grand for a novel held until now by Ernest Hemingway for "For Whom the Bells Toll."

By the way, what ever happened to FWTBT?

• • •

"Independent interests" connected with the American Federation of Labor have, according to announcements in the Hollywood Reporter, whipped together the money with which to make a picture on the life of Samuel Gompers, first of the William Greens.

The "independent interests" were not identified, but the front man for the process was a Washington AFL official, Richard Arnborne. It will take a half-million dollars to produce the epic and the AFL "leaders" guarantee anyone who'll make it that they'll sell tickets in the amount of $2,500,000 on a road-show run.

• • •

Hollywood booksellers seem to be almost pathetic in their attempts to push sales of "Out of the Night" since the "Valtin-Levine" opus was exposed as a phony. Somehow the public now seems to be almost unanimously against it.

There was the capsule criticism of the book: "Isaac Don Levine puts another record on the pornograph."

• • •

Gossip columnists say the army has taken over the publicity job on Jimmy Stewart and plans to push it for all its worth. They figure that is Stewart's big assignment . . . selling the war to the movie-mad. And, incidentally, that assignment isn't so tough to take. The Army, or M-G-M, or somebody is seeing to it that Stewart's army wage of 21 per month will be augmented by $1,000 a week. Which sets him apart, yes?

Almanac Singers in Recital

The Seven Arts Guild presented the Almanac Singers' Friday night before an appreciative audience. Conducting their program in the most informal and intimate way, the singers performed many of the songs for which they are becoming increasingly well known.

The songs which comprise "The Songs for John Doe" proved to be the most successful—The most eagerly received Friday night. "Washington Breakdown" (to which a sequel "Capitalist System Breakdown" is in preparation). "The Ballad of October 16," their parody of "Billy Boy" and "Plow Under" had, perhaps, the most enthusiastic response; although it would be hard to differentiate between the normal and the 'enthusiastic' responses.

The Almanac Singers are by no means vocal virtuosi; but they sing with a spontaneity of feeling that is so often lacking in concert artists. They attended no music schools to learn their songs. They did not sit down in New York and memorize the words and music that they sing. Rather they went to the four corners of the country talking and working with the people that sing these songs. A bond sprang up between the Almanac singers and the workers; and their style mirrors a great respect for the traditions of balladeers—and working people. When they sing the "Union Blues," they synthesize the courage and determination they have seen through their long experience in working with union men. With the singing of "Hungry, Hungry Are We" a picture of growing solidarity among the oppressed sharecroppers springs forth.

The problem of 'validity' in singing has long faced the vocal artist. I heard Paul Robeson sing trash in last year's Negro-baiting production, "John Henry"; and I heard Paul Robeson sing "Die Moorsoldaten" two weeks ago. The material of "John Henry" was superimposed on the mind of Paul Robeson. "Die Moorsoldaten" came from the mind and heart of Paul Robeson. "John Henry" failed; "Die Moorsoldaten" will live forever—and Paul Robeson will be remembered with it.

So it is with every expression and every performer of all forms of art: where there is the requisite technique and the basic justification for existence, the work and the performer will survive. When technique is lacking and/or when the premise for creation is unsound and false, failure is inevitable.

Schumann First Symphony Over WQXR at 8 P. M.

Schumann Symphony No. 1 heard on the "Symphony Hall" program over WQXR at 8 P.M. Music of Mendelssohn heard in the famous composers series over WNYC at 9 A.M. . . . Mickey Rooney in "Stablemates" over WABC at 9 P.M. . . . Basin Street Chamber Music Society over WJZ at 9:30 P.M. . . . Margaret Speaks over WEAF at 8:30 P.M.

• • •

MORNING

8:15-WEAF—Glenn and Gene
WJZ—Variety Program
8:30-WJZ—Ray Perkins
WNYC—String Ensemble
WEAF—Chanticleers
8:45-WABC—Woman's Page of the Air
WNYC—News
8:55-WNYC—Around New York With Hal Halpern
9:00-WJZ—Woman of Tomorrow
WNYC—Masterwork Hour, Music of Mendelssohn
WQXR—Your Request Program
9:15-WABC—American School of the Air
WEAF—Rhythmic Melodies
9:30-WMCA—Food Forum
WJZ—Breakfast Club
WEAF—Market Basket
9:45-WEAF—Edward MacHugh, the Gospel Singer
10:00-WNYC—Talk, "Homemakers Responsibility as a Consumer"
10:15-WNYC—Chamber Music
10:30-WQXR—Salon Concert
WJZ—Vagabonds, Negro Male Quartet
10:45-WNYC—Safety Program
11:00-WMCA—Ida Bailey Allen's Woman's Hour
WOR—Trans-Radio News
WQXR—Concert Music
WNYC—News
WJZ—Viennese Ensemble
WABC—Treat Time
11:10-WNYC—Father Knickerbocker Suggests
11:15-WOR—Woman's Program
WJZ—Clark Dennis, Tenor
WNYC—Dance Orchestra
11:30-WJZ—Wife Saver
WQXR—Reward for Listening
11:45-WNYC—You and Your Health

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNYC—Midday Symphony, Beethoven Piano Concerto No. 3
WEAF—Words and Music
WQXR—AP News
WJZ—Andrini Continentales, trio
12:05-WQXR—Composers Hour, Haydn
12:15-WMCA—News
12:30-WJZ—National Farm and Home Hour
WMCA—Midday Melodies
WEAF—Deep River Boys
12:45-WEAF—Condensed News
WOR—Consumer's Quiz
1:00-WEAF—Gordon Gifford, baritone
1:15-WMCA—Easy Aces
WJZ—Between the Book Ends with Ted Malone
1:30-WMCA—Sweetest Love Songs of
WNYC—Metropolitan Revue
WEAF—Frankie Masters' Orchestra
1:45-WJZ—News
WNYC—Board of Education Program
2:00-WNYC—News
2:05-WNYC—Opera Matinee, "Bartered Bride"—Smetana
2:30-WJZ—Rochester Civic Orchestra
3:00-WQXR—Music of the Moment
3:15-WQXR—Talk "What You Should Know About Cancer"
WABC—Golden Treasury of Music
3:30-WMCA—News
3:35-WQXR—Piatti-Paganini-Bach Concert
3:45-WEAF—Vic and Sade WNYC—News
WMCA—Dance Music
WABC—Columbia's Lecture Hall
4:00-WMCA—Youthbuilders Forum
WQXR—Arensky-Rachmaninoff Concert
WNYC—Music of Latin-America
4:30-WMCA—Joe Rine's Orchestra
5:00-WMCA—News
WJZ—Ireene Wicker, Children's Stories
5:15-WQXR—Musical Varieties
5:30-WEAF—Jack Armstrong, Children's Program
5:45-WMCA—Hillbilly Program

EVENING

6:00-WOR—Uncle Don
WNYC—Concerto for Viola and Piano
WMCA—Soft Music
WQXR—Music to Remember
6:15-WJZ—Sports WMCA—News
6:30-WMCA—Today's Sports
WQXR—Dinner Concert
6:45-WOR—Here's Morgan
WNYC—News
WHN—Sports Resume
7:00-WOR—Stan Lomax Sports Review
WMCA—Serenade at Seven
WEAF—Fred Waring
WNYC—Masterwork Miniatures
WQXR—The Golden Horseshoe
7:15-WEAF—Newsroom of the Air
WABC—Lanny Ross
WMCA—News
7:30-WEAF—Cavalcade of America, Paul Muni as Edwin Booth
WJZ—Benny Goodman
WQXR—Treasury of Music
8:00-WEAF—James Melton, Tenor; Francia White, Soprano
WJZ—I Love a Mystery
WQXR—Symphony Hall
8:15-WMCA—Sportscope
8:30-WEAF—Margaret Speaks, Soprano
WABC—Gay Nineties Revue
9:00-WMCA—News
WEAF—Doctor I. Q., Quiz
WABC—Radio Theatre, Mickey Rooney in "Stablemates"
9:15-WMCA—On With the Dance
WQXR—Miniature Concert
9:30-WEAF—Show Boat
WJZ—Basin Street Chamber Music Society
WOR—Can You Top This?
WQXR—Musical Personalities, Alexander Kipnis
9:45-WMCA—Dance Hour
WQXR—Invitation to the Waltz
10:00-WEAF—Louise King, the Lullaby Lady
WABC—Guy Lombardo
WQXR—Trio Series
10:15-WJZ—First Piano Quartet
10:30-WJZ—National Radio Forum
WQXR—Delibes—Weber-Casella Concert
10:45-WQXR—AP News
11:00-WQXR—Just Music
WHN—Cinderella Hour
11:15-ALL STATIONS—Dance Music
12:00-WHN—Music to Read By

LOW COST PROTECTION FOR YOU

In THE Fraternal Benefit Society Serving Labor

A TYPICAL POLICY
$1.48
for month (plus nominal local dues)

DAVE JONES, age 39, gets $1,000 Life Insurance (step rate plan), $8 a week sick benefit, $600 Tuberculosis Benefits payable $20 a week and Disability (Cripple) Benefits up to $400.

This is low cost Fraternal Insurance—labor's cooperative way—because there are no high priced executives, no agents, no high pressure tactics, no commissions.

The International Worker Order offers a variety of time-tested insurance and sick benefits at rates that you can afford to pay.

LIFE INSURANCE

Is available in amounts from $100 to $3,000 under any one of three plans—step rate (term), level rate (ordinary life) and paid up at age 65. The latter plan of insurance provides for the payment of premiums until the member reaches the age of 65 after which he retains fully paid up insurance until the time of death without any further payment of premiums.

In 1940 the IWO paid out $402,835.17 in Death Benefits.

SICK BENEFIT

Protection is available in amounts ranging from $4 to $10 a week. Sick benefit protection includes tuberculosis benefits of $20 for 30 weeks and disability (cripple) benefits up to $400.

In 1940 the IWO paid out $457,058.86 in Sick Benefits.

MEDICAL CARE

Is provided in the larger cities and includes unlimited visits to the doctor at a fixed monthly rate.

CHILDREN from 1 year (next birthday) and under 15 years of age can obtain insurance in two classes: Up to $250 for 15c a month and up to $500 for 25c a month.

The IWO is safe and sound. It is the logical fraternal benefit society for you and your family. It is chartered by the Insurance Department of the State of New York. JOIN NOW! MEMBERSHIP DRIVE ON: FEBRUARY 15 to June 1!

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER

National Office 80 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY *ALgonquin 4-7733*

MOTION PICTURES

IRVING PLACE AT 14TH ST. NEAR UNION SQ. CONT. FROM 10:30 GRAMERCY 5-4040 15 TILL NOON

"BLOCKADE"
Henry FONDA - Madeleine CARROLL and the Great Soviet Film "GYPSIES"

THE STAGE

MEET THE PEOPLE
An Intimate Musical Revue
MANSFIELD Thea., W. 47th St. CI. 5-5257
Evgs. Incl. Sunday (No Perf. Tonight) Matinee Sat. and Sun. — 55c to $2.20

No Monday Performances

"Filled with the magic of a superb show." —Daily Worker

Mercury Production by Orson Welles
NATIVE SON Play by Paul Green & Richard Wright
ST. JAMES Thea. 246 W. 44 St. LAc 4-4664
Evs. Inc. Sunday 2:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

"A MASTERPIECE"—Atkinson, N.Y. Times
ETHEL BARRYMORE
THE CORN IS GREEN
NATIONAL Thea., 41st W. of B'y. PE. 6-6220
Evs. 8:40, $1.10-$3.30. Mats. Wed.-Sat. 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

DAILY WORKER SPORTS
NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1941

Giants Have Some Outer Similarities To Last Year's Tigers

Such as Conversion of Star to Outfield, Makeshift Infield—(But Don't Expect the Same Results)

MIAMI, March 29 (UP). — The New York Giants are in the same boat this spring as were the Detroit Tigers last March. Both finished in second division the previous season and Manager Bill Terry is trying the same sort of a desperate experiment with Hank Danning as Del Baker did so successfully with Hank Greenberg.

The similarity doesn't end there. Everyone laughed at Baker's folly in switching Greenberg. The Tiger infield was the butt of countless jokes. Then what happened? Greenberg was the player of the year and the Tigers upset all predictions by winning the pennant.

The Giants look no worse now than the Tigers did last spring. Only one person out of 20 thinks Danning, rated the majors' No. 1 catcher last year, can shift successfully to left field. But Terry thinks so and Danning is working just as hard as Greenberg to master the technique of outfielding. It's too early to give up on Danning.

Loss of shortstop Billy Jurges has upset the Giants considerably. Terry has reconciled himself to the fact that Jurges won't play for the Giants this year and has arranged his infield with Babe Young at first, Burgess Whitehead at second, Joe Orengo at short, and Mel Ott, shifted from right field, at third. It smacks of the Tigers.

It is an infield that'll hit. Young, Orengo and Ott are all potential .300 hitters, while Whitehead boosted his average to .282 last season. Young and Whitehead are good defensively, and Ott will do at third. Orengo, however, was bought to play third and many think his best position is the outfield.

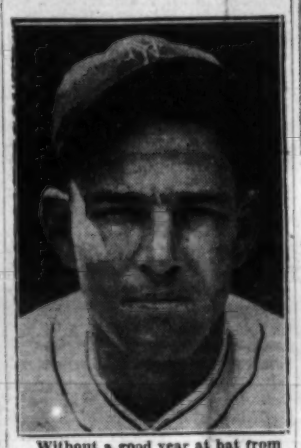
With Danning shifted to the outfield, the Giants' catching will be handled by Ken O'Dea and Gabby Harnett, the Cubs' catching staff of five years ago. Both are good hitters, and Ol' Gabby has worked like a Trojan getting himself into shape to catch, he says, 70 games.

Johnny Rucker, the speed boy who showed promise late last season after a dismal start, will play center. Joe Moore, shifted from left, and Frank Demaree are likely to divide the right field job, with Moore playing against right-handers and Demaree against southpaws. Reserves are Morrie Arnovich from the Reds and Jim Maynard, who hit .337 for Richmond last year.

The Giants have no outstanding pitching ace. However, they have half a dozen pitchers who could hurl them into first division if the rest of the club holds up. The first pitching line includes Hal Schumacher, Harry Gumbert, Carl Hubbell, Bill Lohrman, Bob Bowman and Cliff Melton. Bump Hadley will share the relief job with Walter Brown. Terry expects to get some pitching out of Paul Dean and Jim Lynn. The two best-looking youngsters are Bob Carpenter, who came up late last season from Knoxville, and Ace Adams, drafted from Nashville where he won 13 and lost 5.

If the Danning experiment fails, Terry will have to tear his whole club apart and start over again. Since the Giants finished sixth last year and nearly everyone expects them to wind up there again, Terry's lineup juggling doesn't seem so foolish. He has everything to gain and nothing to lose. If you're going to finish sixth, it doesn't make any difference whether Danning catches or plays left field.

Holds Much of Giants' Fate



Without a good year at bat from Mel Ott, now playing third, the Giants wouldn't get very far.

Nova Has Had Success in Local Rings

Heavy Who Fights Baer Friday Started Here as Amateur

Almost half of Lou Nova's fights as a professional boxer have been fought in New York rings. When Nova faces Max Baer in a twelve-round match at Madison Square Garden on Friday night he will be engaging in his thirty-first professional contest and his fifteenth in New York.

It is not generally known that Nova's first ten fights as a pro were fought at the Garden, the old Hippodrome, and the Ridgewood Grove. In 1935 Nova climaxed a glorious amateur career by capturing the National A.A.U. crown in St. Louis and the International Amateur title in Paris.

He returned to these shores from France late in 1935 and immediately turned pro, engaging in his first contest at the Garden in January, 1936, against Jerry Johnson, whom he knocked out in three rounds.

In rapid order he outpointed Ralph Barbara, knocked out George Higgs and Henry Cooper, drew with Guita Gatti, knocked out Hugh Turner, outpointed Tommy Ponte and Abe Simon and Izzy Singer, and drew with Dan Hassett.

Then Ray Carlen, Nova's manager, took Lou back to the Coast where he continued his climb up the heavyweight ladder with one impressive victory after another. His only setback was a disputed loss on points with Maxie Rosenbloom.

Early in the Fall of 1938 Nova accepted a match here with Gunnar Barlund, substituting on short notice for Bob Pastor who had been injured in training. Nova flew in from the Coast, faced Barlund at the Garden and knocked out the Gunnar in seven rounds.

Two months later he proved his right to a place among the country's outstanding heavyweights by trouncing Tommy Farr at the Garden, subjecting the Welshman to a far more decisive beating than Joe Louis had done some months before.

Nova's next New York start was against Max Baer at the Yankee Stadium in June, 1939. Lou halted Baer in eleven rounds. Then came the clubbing by Galento in Philadelphia. It wasn't until January of this year that Lou again showed in New York ring. Then, fully recovered from illness. He came into town to give Pat Comiskey a thorough thrashing in the Garden. Now he is nearing peak form at the Pioneer Gymnasium for his return bout with Baer at the Garden Friday.

On The Score Board

The Post Man Calls the Players Slackers

By Lester Rodney

Another one of those over-age sports columnists has pointed the patriotic finger of scorn at the baseball players who aren't breaking their legs rushing at the chance to leave their short lived, highly specialized professions to do and die for Wall Street and the British Empire.

It's our old friend Jack Miley of our old friend the New York Post. Having been in the South reporting on the training camps for some weeks, he has been forced to the correct conclusion that the ball players are against war. And here's what he offers in Saturday's "Post":

"If I were Judge Landis, I'd give Sgt. Hank Gowdy an assignment. I'd dress Hank up in his soldier's suit, polish up his medals, and send him through both leagues to make those draft-dodging young ball players ashamed of themselves, if possible. Gowdy could be a valuable missionary in baseball and help rid the game of its slacker stigma. So could Grover Cleveland Alexander, Casey Stengel, Rabbit Marranville, Burleigh Grimes, Rube Marquardt, Ben Tincup, Frank Snyder and many others still in the sport, who also emulated Gowdy in the last war and didn't try to hide behind their trick exemptions."

• • •

Other Columnists Disturbed Too—

Miley isn't the first columnist to attack the ballplayers who aren't "setting the right example" to the youth. The World Telegram's second grade Pegler, Joe Williams, has already cast out a dire warning to these players seeking deferment that they will **"find little sympathy around the circuit."** And in the more genteel "Times" manner, the disturbed John Kieran has said much the same thing. Hank Greenberg, who will be called in June despite a plea for exemption until season's end so as to avoid breaking into two seasons, has had his life made miserable by photographers under orders to get him in a properly "inspiring" warlike pose. He has had bayonets and machine guns thrust into his hand and has thrown them right back and told the photographers to go chase themselves.

What these super patriotic columnists don't like is the fact that the ballplayers, being spotlighted public figures, are accurately reflecting the apathy and suspicion felt towards the war by the great bulk of the American people from whom ballplayers come.

It's interesting to note the complete agreement of all the columnists, no matter what the immediate and exact shade of their papers' policy, on the ballplayers' feelings. Jimmy Powers of the "News" found on February 28th—

"After talking to ballplayers all over Florida I've found they feel this country is being high pressured and propagandized into a foreign war. You cannot blame a young man for trying to avoid losing a good paying job and serving in a draft army he rightly suspects may wind up on a foreign battlefield—protecting foreign investments."

To get back to our friend Mr. Miley of the "Post," who would send "missionaries" through the league to shame the "slackers." In naming the seven players who went overseas in the first imperialist war, he neglects to mention that five of them were drafted and only two volunteered, including Gowdy. He also forgets to mention that Alexander is now languishing in a pauper's hospital, his health prematurely gone through gas in his lungs. A "valuable missionary" indeed.

• • •

Gowdy No Warmonger

Miley takes it upon himself to assume that Gowdy would want to lend himself to the Miley type of flag waving and "slacker" epithets to help the war propaganda. I haven't heard Gowdy calling any ballplayers "slackers" or shouting for our entry into the war. In fact I have a distinct recollection of the quiet and gallant Hank saying a couple of years ago that war was hell and he hoped we wouldn't get into any. A lot of people who were fooled in 1917 into thinking they were saving their country only to discover that they saved the House of Morgan aren't being fooled twice. (Incidentally, I've never heard tell of either of the now bellicose columnists, Miley and Williams, having rushed off to enlist in 1917. Williams' "Colonel" title is strictly of the Kentucky variety.)

No, I don't think Hank Gowdy would care to dress himself up in his soldiers' suit and make a tour of the big league teams. But I have a much better suggestion for Miley's missionary trip.

Why not dig up the Flanders Field coffin of Eddie Grant, one time Giant center fielder, and send it around through both leagues?

Friedman to Teach 'T' to CCNY '11'

The City College football team will use the "T" formation in 1941, Coach Benny Friedman said yesterday.

For the past week twenty-seven members of the team have been undergoing daily workouts in Spring practice sessions under Friedman and assistant coach Gene Berke. The Beavers will not discard entirely the Friedman-version of the single wingback but will combine the single wingback and the "T" formation in the repertoire of plays.

The Beavers will have a veteran team next year bolstered by some really big men from last season's Jayvee. The budding behemoths on whom Friedman is placing his hopes are Bob Madden, a 6 ft. 2 inch 195 pound end; Bill Corry, a 210 pound Negro tackle; Irving Rosenfeld, a veteran guard who scales 190 pounds; soph Dick Las Places, 190 pound halfback; and senior Arthur Goeschel, 185 pound fullback.

Benny is optimistic about the 1941 outlook, saying "This is the first time in four years that I really have some boys who don't look like midgets in football suits and with such a talented group of returning veterans ready, we should win at least 6 out of our eight games."

DODGERS SALVO'S MEAT

So far the Brooklyn Dodgers are the only National League batters over whom Manuel Salvo, Boston Bees' ace, holds an edge, but he's tie with 4 of the Bees' opponents, namely, the Reds, Cubs, Giants and Phillies.

What's On

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and Sunday Worker are 35c per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum). DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, 5 P.M. Friday.

Tonight

CLIFFORD T. McAVOY, Dep. Comm. of Welfare and Bernard Consl, Sec'y of Conf. for Inalienable Rights, on "Democracy Under Fire." Burnside Manor, 71 W. Burnside Ave., Bronx. 8:30 P.M. Ausp. Attic Forum.

SCHOOL REGISTRATION

WORKERS SCHOOL, Spring Term Registration now going on! Complete program of Marxist-Leninist courses. Room 301, 35 E. 12th St.

ALL BALLROOM DANCES. Modern dance. Low rates. Morelle, 103 Fourth Ave. (12th St.). OR. 4-1903.

SEA BREEZE SEMINAR. Registration now going on for Spring Term. Courses in Economics, History, Marxism-Leninism, Music, Jewish Question, Current Events. 2309 Coney Island Ave., B'klyn.

Arky Vaughan Is Plenty Valuable

Arky Vaughan spearheaded the National League All-Star team last July. He was first on base and first across the plate with a run—the winning run, in fact, since the American League stars drew 9 goose-eggs against the five aces Bill McKechnie dealt them.

Just how valuable Vaughan was to the 1940 Pittsburgh Pirates comes to light when you comb those records. Arky not only led the league in scoring runs and in hitting triples, but he was one of the ten hardest to strike out, he was one of the 10 leading pass-getters and one of the ten toughest batters to make hit into a double play.

He's the only National Leaguer whose name appears on all three lists for the 1940 campaign. No fluke either, for no other National League player figured in 156 games. The Buccaneers played two more contests than the schedule originally prescribed and Arky never missed a game all season.

They Won 100 Games

In the past quarter-century only three National League clubs have won 100 games in one season, the St. Louis Cardinals of 1931, the Chicago Cubs of 1935 and the Cincinnati Reds last year.

Italian Tanker Leaves

—The Italian tanker Franco Martelli, which had long been in port here, sailed last night with a reported cargo of 12,000 tons of oil. There were reports that the ship might go to Rio De Janeiro but it also was reported it might attempt to run the British blockade.

VICTOR RECORDS
Another Toscanini Triumph
BEETHOVEN
Symphony No. 3 ('Eroica')
Arturo Toscanini and NBC Orchestra
Old List Price Basis $12.00
NOW $7.00
MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY
Eric Bernay's
MUSIC ROOM
162 W. 44th St., N.Y.C. LO. 3-4429
Union Shop • Open Evenings

Rizzuto Deferred, Overjoyed

JOE PRIDDY, above, is also overjoyed at the deferment of Rizzuto, his sidekick for three years at the keystone.

Board Concedes Status as Supporter—Family Happy

Phil Rizzuto, sensational young Yankee shortstop, was successful in his claim for draft deferrment, being placed in Class 3A Saturday night by Local Board 284 of Queens, which conceded his status as supporter of his parents.

Both Rizzuto, who has already clinched a regular berth on the Yanks, and his parents were reported as overjoyed at the news.

Mel Got 1 Walk in '26, Now Leads the League

You can't always tell how a man is going to turn out by judging him on his first year in the league. In the first season Mel Ott played with the Giants, 1926, he drew exactly one base on balls. Today Mel is the all - time National League pass-drawing champion. His 1,235 walks are more than any other star even received in 65 years of National League history.

N. L. Contenders Seen in Big Deals Before Season

Danning on Market, with Dodgers, Reds Interested —MacPhail "Shopping"—Lieber, Lee, Cub Holdouts May Be Swapped

The grapefruit circuit buzzed yesterday with rumors of impending trades which may have a vital effect on the outcome of the National League pennant race.

With the world champion Cincinnati Reds holding the whip hand, some of the other contenders are working feverishly to patch up weaknesses by trades. It's almost a certainty that the Brooklyn Dodgers will make a deal—The question is who they'll make it with.

If the Dodgers swing a deal, the Reds also may go into the market. The rumor is old but it's still circulating that the Reds are going to try to swing a deal which will send Ernie Lombardi and others to the Giants in exchange for Harry Danning. But the deal is stalemated now because of the condition of Lombardi's ankle. If and when the Reds' catcher proves he's sound again, negotiations may proceed.

The Giants definitely have Danning on the market. They offered him to the Dodgers within the last few days for catcher Babe Phelps, pitcher Luke Hamlin and outfielder Dixie Walker. The Dodgers rejected the deal. In making the offer, Manager Bill Terry said that because of the keen inter-borough rivalry between the clubs he'd have to get more from Brooklyn for Danning than from any other team.

The Dodgers may crack the trading ice. Larry MacPhail now is in California on a three-fold mission. 1. Make possible arrangements for the Dodgers to train at Santa Barbara in 1941; 2. Close the deal for a Dodger farm in the Far West; and 3. Try to swing a deal with the Chicago Cubs.

The player the Dodgers want is second baseman Billy Herman. There has been a tendency to quit on Pete Coscarart in the Dodger camp. MacPhail is said to favor Manager Leo Durocher playing second, but Durocher supposedly has told MacPhail to get him Herman.

Brooklyn has five players who might be spared—Phelps, Dixie Walker, Johnny Hudson, Don Ross and Luke Hamlin. With Bill Lee and Hank Leiber still holding out, the Cubs might decide to trade these players rather than have disgruntled men in the new Jimmy Wilson regime.

Having made what looks like one bad deal in giving the Reds Jimmy Gleeson and Bobby Mattick for shortstop Billy Myers, the Cubs are treading on dangerous ground in making another trade involving stars of the magnitude of Herman, Leiber or Lee.

Since the Cubs' catching staff needs bolstering, Wilson may go into the market for the Giants' Danning or the eventual lineup may result in a three-cornered deal involving the Cubs, Giants and Dodgers.

In the American League, the Cleveland Indians have a surplus of pitchers and there is a possibility they may try to swing a deal for an outfielder or third string catcher. Bill Zuber, Ken Jungels and Harry Eisenstat are listed as probably trading material.

Washington is badly in need of pitching but hopes to land one or two men via the waiver route after the clubs start cutting down.—(UP).

KASHRUTH
QUALITY
FLAVOR
of the highest degree
GOODMAN'S
MATZOS
AND MATZO PRODUCTS
for Passover
TEA MATZOS • EGG MATZOS
IMPROVED SQUARE MATZOS
MATZO MEAL • MATZO FERFEL
כשר לפסח
Baked under the Supervision of Rabbi Mandel Chodrow

QUALITY CHINESE FOOD
JADE MOUNTAIN RESTAURANT
197 SECOND AVENUE Bet. 12th and 13th Streets

500,000 BY MAY 1!
A MAY DAY PRESENT FOR THE DEAN OF CANTERBURY
THE BOOK
"THE SOVIET POWER"
THE RECORD
250,000 Sold to Date!
THE GOAL
500,000 By May First!
THE SLOGAN
"The First Quarter of a Million Readers to Sell the Second Quarter of a Million Copies!"
THE METHOD
Everyone who has read the Dean's book has become an enthusiastic booster for it: Translate this enthusiasm into sales! Get every buyer to become a salesman.
On Sale Everywhere
For Free Circular Write to
Workers Library Publishers
P.O. Box 148, Station D New York, N. Y.

Get a Basic Understanding of
WORLD EVENTS
REGISTER NOW!
Courses:
Principles of Communism. Marxism - Leninism, Political Economy, History of C.P.S.U., American History, Capital, Dialectical Materialism, Trade Unionism, History American Labor Movement, Negro Question, Mimeograph Technique, Imperialism and World Politics, Labor Journalism, Soviet Democracy, Current Events, Russian, Engish.
WORKERS SCHOOL 35 EAST 12th STREET Telephone AL. 4-1199

All Year Round Resort!
CAMP BEACON
Beacon, N.Y.
RATES: $17.00 PER WEEK—$3.25 PER DAY
BUS SCHEDULE: Cars leave 2700 Bronx Park E. (Allerton Ave. Station White Plains train). Weekdays and Sundays at 10:30 A.M.; Friday 10:30 A.M. and 7 P.M.; Saturday 10:30 A.M. and 2:30 P.M.
Transportation Phone: OL. 5-8639. City Phone OL. 5-6900.

WANT-ADS

Rates per word
(Minimum 10 words)

	Daily	Sunday
1 time	.07	.08
3 times	.05	.06
7 times	.03	.05

Phone ALgonquin 4-7954 for the nearest Station where to place your Want-Ad.

APARTMENT TO SHARE (Manhattan)

REDUCE YOUR RENT. Join share apartment cooperative. 84 E. 13th St. Tel.: AL. 4-8944.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT (Manhattan)

WEST END, 436 (Apt. 5B) (84th). Attractive studio, conveniences, bath, water, reasonable. SC. 4-9788.

2ND AVE., 193 (Apt. 4). Single-double rooms, all improvements, elevator service.

12TH, 361 E. Attractive studio, newly remodelled, privileges, 1-3, reasonable. Phone: OR. 7-7058.

137TH, 606 W. (Apt. 2-A). Redecorated studios, housekeeping, water $3.50 up.

CHARMING, large, private, brownstone, near park, (seventies), unfurnished or furnished, $25.00. Box 168, care of Daily Worker.

PARLOR, kitchenette—single-double $6.00-$10.00 monthly. Apartment four rooms $15.00. Renting office, 36 Canal St.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT (Bronx)

OLINVILLE AVE., 3331. Large, $4.00; Small $2.50. Shower, private entrance, gentleman. Burke Subway Station. Botanical Gardens. (Ring inside Bell). Fernandez.

143RD, 644 E. (St. Mary's St.) Charming. Private telephone. Near Park. Saturday, Sunday, all day. Weekdays-evenings. Barudin.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT (Brooklyn)

LARGE, sunny room room, nicely furnished. 5 minutes from BMT. Reasonable. Windsor 6-2045

SHOPPING GUIDE
Please mention the Daily Worker when patronizing advertisers

Beauty Parlors
GOLDSTEIN'S, 223 E. 14th St. GR. 5-8989. Permanent wave $3 and $5. 35c per item; 3 items $1.

Dentists
DR. C. WEISMAN, Surgeon Dentist. 1 Union Square W. Suite 511. GR. 7-6296.
DR. A. BROWN, Surgeon Dentist. 223 Second Ave., cor. 14th St. GR. 7-8944.

Electrolysis
SPECIAL OFFER! Free treatment to newcomers! Unwanted hair removed quickly forever from face, body. Personal attention. Safest method. Physician in attendance. BELLETTA, 110 West 34th, Room 1102. (Opposite Macy's) MEdallion 3-4218.

Furniture
MODERN FURNITURE
ROXY Modern Furniture. Stock order; Painted-unpainted. Mirrors, Lamps. 488 Sixth Ave. (13th).

Insurance
LEON BENOFF. Every kind of insurance. Fire, auto, burglary, etc. 391 E. 149th St. ME. 5-6944.

Laundries
Four Star Laundry
404 E. 10th St. • Tel.: GR. 3-1869
CALL & DELIVER BELOW 42nd STREET
French Dry Cleaning
Free Sub to FRIDAY to every new customer
100% UNION
VERMONT, Union Shop. CIO. Call and deliver. 457 Vermont St., Brooklyn. Tel. AP. 6-7090.
CHELSEA CORNERS, 186 W. 10th St. Union CIO. Call-Deliver any part of Manhattan. CH. 2-7370.

Men's Hats
ZWEIG
THE HATTER

NEWEST SPRING STYLES 2.95
And Mallory $5.00
Union Made Hats
1550 PITKIN AVENUE, corner Douglas St.

Men's Wear
NEWMAN BROS. Men's and Young Men's Clothing. 84 Stanton St., nr. Orchard. N.Y.C. Comradely attention.

Music - Records
RECORDS!
Just Arrived
Five New Soviet Records!
— Also —
Special Sale of
ODD SOVIET RECORDS!
Send for List "D"
J. PAGANI BRO.
289 BLEECKER STR — N.Y.

Moving and Storage
J. SANTINI, 100 Per Cent Fireproof Warehouse. Reasonable. Reliable moving. MOnument 2-1110.
FRANK GIARAMITTA, Express and Moving, 13 East 7th St., near Third Ave. Tel. GRamercy 7-2457.

TOP OFF
Your New Suit or Topcoat
With a New Hat
With Spring around the corner and new clothes the order of the day — IT'S SMART TO SHOP
at the
Daily Worker Advertisers

Opticians and Optometrists
OFFICIAL I.W.O. OPTICIAN

UNION SQ. OPTICAL CO.
147 Fourth Ave. Near 14th St.
Eyes Examined By Physicians
Phone: GRamercy 7-7353
N. SHAFFER, WM. VOGEL—Directors
OFFICIAL I.W.O. OPTICIAN
Associated Optometrists
255 West 34th St., nr. Seventh Ave.
Tel.: MEd. 3-3243 • Daily 9 a.m.-7:30 p.m.
J. P. FREEMAN, Optometrist
OFFICIAL I.W.O. OPTICIAN
UNITY OPTICAL Co.
152 Flatbush Ave., nr. Atlantic Ave.
ELI ROSS, Optometrist
Tel.: NEvins 8-9166 • Daily 9 a.m.-8 p.m.

Restaurants
PURE FOOD BAR & GRILL, 37 E. 13th St., cor. University Pl. Delicious Sandwiches and Drinks 5c up.
KAVKAZ, 332 E. 14th St. Excellent Shashlika. Home atmosphere.
CANTON RESTAURANT, 259 W. 45th St. Chinese-American full course dinner 25c. Follow the crowd.
THE COOPERATIVE Dining Room. Self-Service. Banquets arranged. 2700 Bronx Park East.

Typewriters - Mimeos
ALL MAKES new and rebuilt. J. E. Albright & Co., 832 Broadway. AL. 4-4828.

Records - Books
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Latest SOVIET and COLUMBIA RECORDS
Also Progressive Books Such as
SOVIET POWER
Mail and Phone Orders Filled
BOOK & RECORD CENTER
30 N. 9th St. Tel. Walnut 6511
PHILADELPHIA, PA.